CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,458—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1891.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 12
O B	27 0
Glentrosie	25 8
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	15 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1891.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th June
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th "
P.L. BUTLER	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
MIRZAPORE	3003	600	W. J. Webber	10th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th "
P.L. PESHAWUR	3937	600	W. A. Wheler	31st "
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3003	600	P. Harris	14th "
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "

The steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers taketh there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th June.
MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	2nd July.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th May, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 600, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June, 1891.
* S. S. PO	5,000	800	10th July, 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.

* No Passengers accepted for this departure.
PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th July, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 8, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Aug. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bollen	3,800	550	18th July '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	24th June '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
June 3, 1891.

"KNIGHT" LINE.

THE S. S. "KT. ST. GEORGE," a large, fast Steamer, fitted up with the Electric Light, and the favourite of this Line, will be sailing for ANTWERP about the 17th Instant, and has first-class accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Fare Rs. 325. Apply sharp to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUNDEE	E. Halley	4000	18th June, 1891.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck Amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th May, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 17th June.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 20th June at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 18th June, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.
S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 30th June.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th June, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-Book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,	KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA.	LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	4th July.

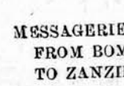
Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th May, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on Board by noon in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.



S.S. ABERDEEN.—This well-known and favourite passenger Steamer will leave BOMBAY for LONDON direct, on or about 23rd of June, 1891.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation for First-Class Passengers.
Her Sister-Ships the "DUNCASCUS" and "AUSTRALASIAN" made the passage to LONDON in 22 days.
For information, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
14, Forbes Street, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

CLARETS! CLARETS!!

TREACHER & Co., Ld., desire to call special attention to their Clarets, of which they are the largest Importers in India. The Wines are imported direct from Bordeaux, and the Company, by reason of the immense demand for their Clarets, are able to place unusually large Orders with original producers. This consideration, and the position they hold as cash buyers, gives them a certain preference in the Wine Market, which their long experience enables them to turn to the utmost advantage, and they are consequently able to offer to their clients Clarets of a very superior order at unusually low prices:—

	CASH. Rs. a.	Rs. a.	CREDIT. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	11 0	6 4	12 8	7 0
BORDEAUX.—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	11 0	6 4	12 8	7 0
It may be mentioned as an evidence of the popularity of our Clarets that our sale of these two brands amounts to nearly 4,000 doz. per annum, which fact alone would be sufficient proof of their merit.				
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	14 0	8 0	16 0	9 0
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	18 0	11 0	20 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	23 0	12 0	26 0	13 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	29 0	16 0	32 0	18 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35 0	18 8	39 0	21 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

THORPE AND CO.'S
WELL KNOWN GOODS
for the
MONSOON.
EST QUALITY ONLY.

REGULATION CLOAKS.
OFFICERS' UNIFORM CASES.
TWEED WATERPROOF COATS.
THE WOLSELEY VALISE.
CASHMERE INVERNESS CAPES.
LADIES' AIR-TIGHT DRESS BOXES.
(In deal case.)
DRAB TWILL GROUND SHEETS.
TAN CANVASS HOLD-ALLS.
DRIVING APRONS LINED TWEED.

UMBRELLAS,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S.

THORPE AND CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."

What a pathetic utterance, and yet how true in many homes—"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."
MOTHERS, WIVES, AND DAUGHTERS.
THE GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON
Is the remedy for all your complaints.
"MAMMA IS WELL NOW."
The happiness which follows in our homes, the use of Graefenberg Catholicon cannot be expressed in words alone.
Per Bottle, Rs. 3-4.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, MARKET. } F. S. MADON & CO. { 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUTTON'S GARDEN SEEDS.
NEW SEASON'S

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Flower Seeds, 16 varieties	Cash	4 12	Credit	5 8
" 20 "	"	7 0	"	8 0
Vegetable Seeds, 24 varieties	"	4 12	"	5 8
" 40 "	"	9 0	"	10 8

Garden Implements of all Kinds.
TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MILK PUNCH.
PREPARED FROM AN ORIGINAL RECIPE.
IT has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market.
Cash Rs. 25; Credit Rs. 28, per dozen.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
NEW ISSUE OF
GENERAL PRICE LIST
FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.
The STORES are open to the Public, but advantages are allowed to Members, which can be ascertained on application.
MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION:—
Annual Rs. 2. Life Rs. 10.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST OPENED OUT.
A small and select parcel of
SPENCER'S "BEACONSFIELDS."
Nos. 1 and 2.
Specially made to my order of thoroughly matured and selected
SUMATRA AND DINDIGUL TOBACCO.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

FLETCHER'S DISINFECTANTS.
CHEAP, Safe and Effective Disinfectants for household, farm and general use. Authorized by Her Majesty's Board of Trade. Manufactured by FLETCHER BROS. and Co., Grimsby, Contractors to H M's Govt.
PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER.
12 and 20 oz. bottles at as. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle.
1 and 2 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-12 per gallon.
PINO-PHENOL POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 8-8 each.
15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 9 each.
Special Terms to Traders, Hospitals, and Municipalities.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

		Rs. A.
Bovril Biscuits, large Tins	Per Tin	2 0
Bovril Fluid Beef	"	0 15
DuBarry's Revalentia Arabica Food	"	1 0
Finest Californian Honey	"	0 12
Brand's Essence of Beef	"	1 4
Brand's Essence of Chicken	"	1 12
Brand's Essence of Mutton	"	1 8

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.
BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.
Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.
Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.
We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY.
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT POTASH.
VALUABLE
HOT WEATHER BEVERAGE.
IT prevents Fever and cures Liver Affections, Headaches, and Billiousness.
Re. 1-12 per Bottle.
BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.
BRANCH—CUMBALLA HILL.

FILTERS. { We supply a First Rate Serviceable COIR COVERED Filter for Rupees Eight only. KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY. } FILTERS.

RAIN { Simple, without mechanism and adapted to the large Rain-fall of India. The accuracy of each instrument is guaranteed. Complete Rs. 10-8. } GAUGES

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DRYING { For preserving everything that is subject to injury from damp, CIGARS and MATCHES, particularly. Price Rs. 2-8, 3-8, 5, and 10. } BOTTLES

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
OTTO BRANDT, BREMEN, "BUTTERFLY" MARK.
THE BEST BEER IN THE MARKET.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 23-4 per Case of 6 dozen Pints.

ERNSTHAUSEN & CO.,
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes, and Discount to the Trade.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.
CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
TRADE MARK.
A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

SHIRTS FOR DRESS. SHIRTS.

QUALITY C, HALF DOZEN	Rs. 21.	CASH OR V.P.P.
QUALITY D, HALF DOZEN	Rs. 18.	

EXTRA FINE LINEN FRONTS AND CUFFS.
FIT, COMFORT, AND SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.
SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS POST FREE.
BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONSOON 1891.

THE "PERFECT" CONDITIONER.

FOR CIGARS, CIGARETTES, OR TOBACCOS.

"Thy 'Condition is such that men cannot but say,
Thou art all that can be wished for."

The "Perfect" Conditioner is calculated to supply a want long felt by smokers. It is constructed in such a form as to promote and assist the "conditioning" of Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobaccos at *all* seasons of the year, in the simplest and readiest manner. It is convenient, portable, and indestructible, and *must* commend itself to all practised smokers as a *Great Desideratum*.

INSTRUCTIONS WITH EACH CONDITIONER.

No. 1.	Large size.....	Rs. 3 0
" 2.	Medium "	" 2 8
" 3.	Small (for Cigarettes).....	" 2 0

Prepared Calcic Chloride and Asbestos for above.

Re. 1 per 4 oz. tin.

SPECIAL OFFER.

WITH the view of widely introducing these "Conditioners," and to prove their remarkable efficacy in the Monsoon, I am prepared to include one (ready charged for use), free of cost, with each order for 500 Cigars or Cigarettes up to END OF JUNE.

The attention of Mess Presidents and Club Secretaries is invited to this

SPECIAL OFFER.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1864.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST REGULAR NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE SUPPLYING HOUSE IN INDIA.

THE following Newspapers are SPARE for IMMEDIATE SUPPLY :—

Broad Arrow.
Field.
Fun.
Graphic.
Illus. London News.
" Sporting and Dramatic News.
" Bits.
Judy.
Lancet.
Lady.
Ladies' Pictorial.
Lloyd's Weekly.
Mitchel's Maritimes Register.
Overland Mail.
Pick-Me-Up.
Pictorial World.
Punch.
Reynold's News.
Scrap.
St. James' Budget.
Sporting Times.
Tit-Bits.
Truth.

N.B.—SPECIAL TERMS AND FACILITY TO LIBRARIES, CLUBS, MESSES, AND PUBLIC INSTITUTES. SAFETY AND REGULARITY OF SUPPLIES GUARANTEED.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & CO.,
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MANUFACTURED of carefully selected and choicest Tobacco, under skilled European management. The different brands being all specialities of SUPERB FINISH and GUARANTEED QUALITY, Mr. Neuberg is confident that they will meet that approval from Smokers he has always studied to deserve.

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FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL WILL CURE YOU.

DO not be without these unique Health and Liver Drops or Pills. If you feel uneasy, use it at once. It will set you right marvellously. It cures and prevents disease arising from irregular action of the Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin, and whole of the Alimentary Tract. Purely vegetable, of restorative nature. Can be used by Old and Young. Suits all climates, especially the Hot. Keeps up General Health. May be taken in illness and in health without the least fear of harm. Those who tried it are perfectly satisfied. 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. or Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per case of Drops or Pills. Of Messrs. F. S. MADON and Co., Bombay, Messrs. BATHGATE and Co., and Messrs. FRAMJEE and SONS, Calcutta, &c.

The Chemist and Druggist says, "It is an Efficient Aperient and Liver Stimulant."

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SOUTHALL'S
MOSQUITO CONES.
EACH BOX GIVES TWENTY-FOUR QUIET NIGHTS' REST.

A Cone burnt in the Room a few minutes before going to Bed will drive away and stupefy all kinds of MOSQUITOES, FLIES, BEETLES, and other annoying INSECTS.

Southall's MOSQUITO CONES, being composed entirely of harmless aromatic plants, give off an agreeable odour, which even the most delicate persons can tolerate.

Per Box, As. 12.

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DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
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CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, "The Cliff," now in the occupation of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived, per S. S. "Thames," a Four-in-Hand Double and Single, Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.

A BRAND new English-made Cance LANDAU and a Brand New English-made Stylish Victoria, both by Watson of Lowestoft, and suitable for one or pair of horses.

A Brand New Coe and Under-Spring English-built Light and Stylish Victoria, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

An English-built New Stanhope, with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest Back, suitable for one or pair of horses.

Also best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. each.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SUN, GLARE, and DUST PROTECTORS!!!—Invaluable to those suffering from weak, or defective sight. They are cool, clear, and very comfortable from Rs. 4 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

MANDOLINS.—A large Assortment of this now popular Stringed Instrument to select from ; also Books of Instructions, with songs and accompaniments for same.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

SOOTH YOUR WORRIED MIND.—LONG PLAYING MUSICAL BOX, playing for 24 hours when once wound. A CAPITAL NOVELTY ever imported in India.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL Co., LD.—FOR SALE, 3 Warping MACHINES and 28 Sets of Economiser Pipes. Can be seen at the Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m.

THE PATENT EUPHONIUMS, with 6 metal tunes and case complete, Rs. 50. With 4 Bells Rs. 65, and with drum Rs. 65—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED an appointment as LADIES' COMPANION or GOVERNESS by a young English Lady. "N.G.," care of this Office.

WANTED TWO MATES for Pilot Schooners. Salary Rs. 120. Apply to ASSISTANT PORT OFFICER, Bombay.

COCA WINE.—A powerful Nerve Stimulant. Restores the functions of the digestive organs and strengthens the mental and physical powers. Price Rs. 2 per bottle. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay.—Monsoon Rates greatly reduced. For terms, &c., apply The Manager.

WHITE FLANNEL SHIRTS.—Fine Twill or Plain Shrunk Saxony, with silk bands to Collar, Rs. 8-8 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld. Bombay

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SCHIEDMEYER PIANOFORTES.—We are sole appointed Agents for India and Burmah for the Schiedmeyer Pianoforte, Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and Detailed Lists on Application.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

POONA SEASON.—TO LET, at Poona, two very comfortable upper-storied BUNGALOWS No. 18, Queen's Gardens, from 17th July, and No. 1 Alexandra Road, for immediate occupation. Apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Golkora :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

NEW STOCK OF GUITARS.—Fine tone, Rs. 25, with wooden case. Ocarinas, best American Banjos, Strings, Fittings, and Music at London Prices—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

TO NATIVE PRINCES OR CLUB MANAGERS.—WANTED ENGAGEMENT by an experienced Steward. "T.E.G.," care of this Office.

TO LET—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 ; postage, Anna 1.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CAPTAIN HOBDAY'S immensely Popular Song, entitled "MY BEARER, GUNGADEEN" (a lay of IND).—SOUNDY & Co., LD.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 1. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE FUNDS 1889.

General Reserve and Fire Reinsurance.....	£1,911,000
Globe Perpetual Annuity	£1,102,220
Life and Annuity	£4, 16,124
Total Invested Funds	£7,826,542

Mills, Merchandise and other property insured on most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

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THE
LONDON ASSURANCE
CORPORATION are now accepting Lives in India at £1-5 Per Cent. over English rates.

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Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

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For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
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Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICES.

MADRAS RACES, 1891-92.
Under W. I. T. C. Rules.
DECEMBER 26TH, 29TH, 31ST, 1891, AND 2ND JANUARY, 1892.
FIRST ENTRANCES CLOSE ON 1ST JULY.
W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.
OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 15.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 710 OF 1889.

AGA MAHOMED TUCKEE bin HAJEE MAHAMED SALLA KHAN of Bombay, Mogul, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing near Baboolla Tank ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

GOVINDRAM GIRDHARIDAS of Bombay Hindoo, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in Narron Dhru Street, outside the Fort of Bombay..... Defendant

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Sixth Day of October One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction before George H. Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Wednesday, the Seventeenth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One at the hour of Three in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS :—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Aga Mohomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed Salla Khan and of the abovenamed Defendant Govindram Girdharidas or either of them in all that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house situate on the Western side of Ali Mahomed Khan Lane in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement nine hundred and forty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 730 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3450 and Street No. 6 and bounded as follows :—Thatjis to say, on or towards the North by the property of Nugmoodin Trabjee, on or towards the South by the property of Jamadar Meason bin Abdulla, on or towards the East by the said Ali Mahomed Khan Lane, and on or towards the West by the Baboolla Tank with an opening or steps leading from the said hereditaments and premises into the said Baboolla Tank, and which said land and ground was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Aga Mahomed Tuckee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs Conroy and Brown, attorneys for the abovenamed Defendant, No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 14th day of April, 1891.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 389 OF 1890.

SIR CHARLES STEWART FORBES, of Newe and Edinglassie in the County of Aberdeen, N. B. BARONET, and JAMES THORBURN, both residing in the United Kingdom, and trading together in partnership as Merchants at Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, under the style of "SIR CHARLES FORBES AND COMPANY" by PHILIP BOURCHIER SAVILE of Bombay, Esquire, their Manager and constituted Attorney, and GEORGE STEWART FORBES and HORACE BRAND TOWNSEND FARQUHAR, both of the City of London and trading there together in Partnership as Merchants under the style of "FORBES, FORBES and Company, by the said Philip Bourchier Savile, their constituted Attorney, Plaintiffs.

vs.

HARIDAS COORJEE of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at No. 2, Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the twenty-third day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fourth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS :—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Sir Charles Forbes and Company, and of the abovenamed Defendant Haridass Coorjee, or either of them in all that piece or parcel of Foras Frochold Salt Batty Land or Ground, together with the messuage, tenement or Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Grant Road, near the Frere Over Bridge, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement two thousand three hundred and thirty-two square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, formerly under No. 356, and now under No. a-13865, and under old Survey No. 198 and new Survey No. 7036, and formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 4, and are now assessed under No. 2 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Grant Road Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company, on or towards the west by a wall in common use of the owners of the property intended to be hereby sold and the owners of the adjoining property now or late of Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff and Dorabjee Hormusjee Shroff, on or towards the North by the Foras Road, and on or towards the south by a passage, on the other side whereof is the Grant Road aforesaid, and which said bungalow, hereditaments, and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Haridass Coorjee. For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Conroy and Brown, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiffs, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 28th day of April 1891.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THE COMMITTEE of the ORIGINAL ANGLO-INDIAN PASSAGE ASSOCIATION are not in any way connected with a newly Registered Company assuming our name, and styled Anglo-Indian S. N. Company and Passenger Association. Proposed Capital £10,000. Proposed Manager C. Forwood. Our Committee have been obliged to drop this title now and advise their members to await a circular from them under a distinctive name, and signed by me.

LANE MacCORMICK, Secretary, *pro tem.*
London, May 16, 1891.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay. The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.
For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.
APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.
DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of it immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address
WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal
BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES
PULLEY BLOCKS
DIVING APPARATUS
DREDGERS
PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS, TUNNEL PLANT.
Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.
Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trolleys, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

FOR SALE

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.

WE have been favored with instructions to SELL to the highest bidder without reserve on the 20th June, 1891.

That commodious DOUBLE STORIED HOUSE, for many years known as the "GREAT NORTHERN and MARBLE ROCKS HOTEL," comprising 12 Bed-rooms, 4 extra rooms, Bath and Dressing Rooms, Verandah, back and front numerous out offices, &c.

The house is a very handsome one, and is especially worth the attention of Princes, Noblemen, and others. It is situated in the healthiest part of the Station.

For further particulars apply to undersigned, where legal documents can be seen.

J. JACKSON & Co.,
Auctioneers, &c., Jabulpore.

TINNEVELLY CHANK FISHERY.

343,726 CHANK SHELLS will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in lots of 1,000 to the highest bidder, at the Chank Godown, Tuticorin, at 4 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 17th July, 1891, and the following days if necessary.

Every person wishing to bid must deposit Rs. 50. The deposit to be enhanced for quantity taken if the Selling Officer thinks it necessary. This deposit will be retained for the due fulfilment of the contract.

Any other information can be obtained at the office of the Fort Officer and Superintendent of Pearl Fisheries.

T. H. BAKER,
Superintendent of Pearl Fisheries.
Tuticorin Pearl Fishery Office, 8th June, 1891.

WANTED.

WANTED by one of the largest SCOTCH WHISKY HOUSES a firm of undoubted Standing to PUSH the SALE of their "GLENLIVET" WHISKY. To an energetic firm, liberal terms will be given. Apply with references to "WHISKY," care of T. B. BROWNE'S Advertising Offices, 163, Queen Victoria Street, London, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are NOW supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
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CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
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LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL Sr. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Goblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.

DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
SOLE AGENTS :—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents, and the Public that he has just received the following WATER PROOF CLOTHING of best English-make and of latest Leading Fashions. The prices are EXCEPTIONALLY CHEAP to suit every body.

GENT'S Best Black and Brown Merino Water Proof Coats, Coats with Capes, Cloaks, and Gaiters, all sewn with strong thread.

LADIES' Best Cashmere Water Proof Cloaks, of different colors, and sewn with strong thread.

COACHMEN'S broad cloth Rain Coats, with Oil Cloth Covers.

BEST White and Black Water Proof Cloth, 60" wide.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow Street, Fort.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*,
and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of Drinking Spirits and Wines, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on Label.

Rs. 3-8 Per Phial.
A. T. MOOKERJEE.
Barnagore, *via* Calcutta.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM.

DR. G. B. SHAW'S
SAMARITAN DROPS

Rouses and developes the nervous Energies, Strengthens and Regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies :—

Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.

By external application Dr. G. B. Shaw's SAMARITAN DROPS is considered invaluable for :—

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.

Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial.

Packing As. 4 extra.

WANTED AGENTS.
Apply to
A. T. MOOKERJEE,
Proprietor.
Barnagore, Suburb of Calcutta, E. India.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 25. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SPENCER AND CO.'S
CIGARS.

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL
FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE AT THE MADRAS AGRI-HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION,
FEBRUARY 28TH, 1891.

CAUTION!

IT has come to our knowledge that many unscrupulous Native Firms, with and without European designations, in Trichinopoly, are manufacturing and supplying dealers in the Punjab, and North-West Provinces, with Cigars of similar shapes and sizes as ours, and bearing the same names as those of our manufacture, such as :—

"SALISBURYS," "FLOR DE SUMATRAS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "GOLD MOHURS,"

with the evident intention of leading the Public to believe that the inferior, and in most cases worthless, articles sold by them to the aforesaid dealers are Cigars manufactured by us.

We beg to draw special notice to the fact that every box of Cigars sent out by us has the Registered Trade Mark of our Firm branded on the lid, and a facsimile of our signature appears on the end Label ; and to say that any Cigars, bearing the following names, *viz.* :—

"SALISBURYS," "IMPERIALS," "MAYOS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "SUMATRAS," "LITTLE RANDOLPHS,"
"GOLD MOHURS," "BORNEOS," & "SIESTAS,"

not bearing our Brand and Signature, as above stated, are Spurious Imitations of our now much-appreciated Brands.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
BRANCHES—BANGALORE & OOTACAMUND.
FACTORY—DINDIGUL.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed theron when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL..... ..£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes :—"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

CELANDINE,
CERTAIN
CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not proc

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	8 p.c.p.a.	960
Bank of Bengal	40,000	200	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	60,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Chrtr. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	80,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share ..	..	..	..	..	104

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock] Ashdown	{12,000 750	200 150	200 150	7½	260 182½x
Back Bay Baths	800	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	92
Bapty Bros	5,625	200	135	18	42
Barar Oil Mills Co. Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	1,000
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,000
Do. New Issue	500	375	325	33⅓	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	900
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1.	177½
Gerrer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	75
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	26½	322
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,000	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld	14,000	100	100	Rs. 5	100
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct	51dx
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	415
Prince of Wales Fireins.	250	8,000	[1,000	N dv.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	..	48
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	..	83-4
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	880xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	91
Telephone Co.	9,300	25	25	6-8	17
Western India Flour	..	..	..	..	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	2,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	515xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	89
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	50
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	725x
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	800	500	500	20	425
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	990
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	625xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	455
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	490
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	625
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	670
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	775
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	66
Howard and Bullough	1,800	500	500	25	625
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	335
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	11,500	250	250	10	235
Jewraj Baloo	2,000	1,000	1,000	30	805
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2)	555
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Leopold	5,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	197½
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,800	1,000	1,000	35	992½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900x
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	325
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct	600 no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,260
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	115
Morarji Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,630
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. c	105
National	500	1,000	1,00	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4)	675
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	405
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5)	1,155
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,40)
Sholapore Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	6)	1,370
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	505
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12	280
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Swadeshi Mills.	3,000	500	500	Nil.	475
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,000	24	760
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	725
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,490
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	80)
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,125
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,00)
Albert (Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	450
Albert (Kararchee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	30	125
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	550
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,350
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	..	Rs. 20	95)
French	515	3,500	3,500	50	625
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	30	
Henzell Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	410x
Khanagum	750	100	all	32½	140
Mahamadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	54	430
Mercantile	300	500	500	[pr. ct.	5))
Motuseli Co	1,000	125	125	10	90
Munmar M.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	445
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	212½
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	565
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	102½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	800	500	500	40	330
Sassoon	500	500	50	20	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	..	50
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	20)
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	410
Volkart	1,200	250	250	75	24)
	..	,000		Rs. 80	925

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
B. B. & C. I. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,45)
B. B. & C. I. R. New 4 p.c. Shares	..	£ 18	..	do.	42)

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	22-13
China Leaf	,,	23-10 nom.
Bar Gold, New	,,	22 ,,
Do. Old	,,	23-2 ,,
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	,,	22-10
English Sovereigns	,,	14-6
Do. Dragons	,,	14-3
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	,,	105-10
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	,,	105-14
Spruce Silver	,,	106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Entertainment at the Indo-British Institution, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 13th :—St. Enoch (s), from Cardiff ; Springfield (s), West Hartlepool ; Rheinfels (s), Hamburg ; Llanthomy Abbey (s), New Castle ; Nawab (s), Calcutta ; Kistna (s), Karachi ; and Ebro (s), Hull. Yesterday :—Amana (s), from Marseilles ; Thisbe (s), Hongkong ; Mary Anning (s), Cardiff ; Taif (s), Massowah ; and Vera (s), Alexandria.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 13th :—Persia (s), Regal (s), and Bohemia (s), for Marseilles ; Sarah Radcliffe (s), Dunkirk ; and Poseidon (s), Trieste, &c.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Rheinfels entered and the s.s. Regal, the s.s. Bohemia, the s.s. Persia, and the s.s. Poseidon, left on Saturday last.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Michigan, the s.s. Karagola, the s.s. Longstone, the s.s. Khalif, and the s.s. Ebro entered and the s.s. Kaveri, the s.s. Edenbridge, and the s.s. Sarah Radcliffe left on Saturday last.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd May, 1891, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1890 of 9,241 maunds, with a decrease of Rs. 10,801 in the earnings.

THE "KING TESTIMONIAL."—We have been requested to state that phototypes of the King Testimonial are on view at Messrs. Hamilton and Co's. establishment, 73, Esplanade Road, and all who are interested are cordially invited to see them.

THE NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Presidency Postmaster writes :—"With reference to your remarks regarding the improved postal delivery, I have the honor to point out that you have made a mistake. You say that unpaid and under-paid (foreign) letters will be delivered at the same time as letters sufficiently stamped. I beg to draw your attention to the note "Foreign Mails" at the foot of page 4 of my notice." This states that these will be delivered by the next delivery, about two hours later.

FIRE AT FRERE BUNDER.—On Saturday evening, a fire broke out in the heaps of coal lying on the seashore at the Frere Bunder. No sooner the alarm was raised than telephonic messages were sent to all the fire-brigade stations. The Fort fire-engine came immediately on the spot, and began to play upon the flames. The other engines also came on the spot, but were not brought into requisition, as the fire was put out before their arrival. The cause of the fire is not known. The damage is said to be nominal. The coal belonged to Messrs. Nicol and Company.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—An entertainment is announced to be given by the Frere Club, this evening, at the Indo-British Institution, in aid of the school funds. It is one of the most deserving institutions in Bombay, and entitled to the sympathy of the European and Eurasian population of Bombay. The fact that H. E. the Governor has accorded his patronage to the concert ought to carry some weight with the public in impressing them with the importance of the object for which the entertainment is being given ; and the programme prepared by the Frere Company should prove ample compensation for turning out, oppressive though the weather may be.

KIDNAPPING AT BARODA.—For the last few days the lower classes of the Baroda public have been scared by the appearance of a gang of daring men who, I am told, roam about in the city dressed like beggars, kidnapping children who might have strayed from their homes. An occurrence of this nature took place last evening towards lamplight, when, it appears, one of these men took up a child and was on the point of bolting, when he was observed by a man, who immediately raised a cry. A number of men responded to the cry, and the rascal was at once apprehended. He was set upon and severely belaboured with sticks, and was left half-dead. This is not the first time this has occurred, for only a few days ago, I believe, another of the gang was treated in the same manner.

AN AUDACIOUS THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nolan charged Bheema Ratna, a Bhungee, with the theft of ornament, valued at Rs. 8. The prisoner went up to a little girl of three years on Friday afternoon, while she was playing on the verandah of a house, and leading her into an adjoining godown, removed her gold neck-ornament. His action was observed, and he was made over to the police at the Pydhownie police-station. Subsequent investigations disclosed a similar offence had been committed by the accused on a boy of eight years a week previous. In this instance the ornament was a silver necklace, worth three rupees. Corroborative evidence in support of the offence was adduced. The prisoner was convicted, and a sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment was passed.

SOMETHING WRONG WITH THE POST OFFICE.—Mr. T. A. Bland, a solicitor of Bombay, who recently visited Poona, in connection with a case which was tried before the City Magistrate, has reported to the police and the postal authorities the loss of a letter containing currency notes, of the value of Rs. 150. Mr. Bland states that on the 28th ultimo at 6-30 p. m. he posted a letter at the Poona post office, addressed to Messrs. William Watson and Co., bankers, Bombay, containing currency notes for Rs. 150. It being too late to register the letter, he sent it on, using an embossed one-anna envelope, and placing an additional stamp on the back. The letter and the contents are missing, the addressees, having, after careful search, reported that such letter was not received by them. Only about three months ago Mr. John Wheal of Poona lost Rs. 100 under precisely the same circumstances, so that it behoves the authorities concerned to make a very careful investigation of the matter, for it would appear that there is something wrong somewhere.—*Deccan Herald.*

"AT HOME" AT THE ST. PATRICK'S CLUB.—On Friday night, a pleasant "At Home" was given by the members of the St. Patrick's Club, on the occasion of the opening of the new club-rooms, in Medows Street. A programme of fourteen items, comprising songs and solos, was submitted. The hall was nearly filled by the hour appointed for the concert, which Miss Misquitta opened with a well-selected and ably rendered overture. Among the items on the programme were a recitation and reading by Messrs. McPherson and Walshe. In the recitation Mr. McPherson elicited an applause from the audience by his excellent delivery. Mr. Walshe's reading of "Mark Twain on Babies" was the most amusing performance of the evening, the frequent laughter in the room showing that all enjoyed the reading. Mr. Devine, a favourite amateur vocal comedian, sang some amusing songs, and was three times encored, the audience thoroughly enjoying his comic ditties. The other items on the programme were well delivered by their respective performers. The new club-rooms, although small, compose one large centre hall and two side-rooms, in one of which it is proposed to have a billiard-table.

RECEPTION TO DR. AND MRS. HUNTER.—Dr. and Mrs. Hunter, who were recently married at Khandalla, met with a hearty reception on their return to Secunderabad, on Wednesday evening. Several railway employes and other admirers of the popular doctor, had decided upon presenting him with an address and otherwise demonstrating their affection for him, "regardless of expense." First of all they engaged the Volunteer Band, a detachment of which was drawn up on the railway platform. On the arrival of the train, which also conveyed Sir Dennis and the Misses FitzPatrick, the musicians struck up a lively air, and a host of people went forward and congratulated Dr. and Mrs. Hunter on their happy union. After this expression of good-will, an adjournment was made to the other side of the station, where a pleasant surprise awaited the newly-married couple as well as those invited to share in the festivities arranged in their honor. A beautifully-rigged shamiania looked still more beautiful with a happy-faced assemblage, European and Native ; the latter clad in all the color and richness of material that go to make up oriental gorgeousness. Here the seat of honour was given to Dr. and Mrs. Hunter, who received an address from Mr. Da Silva, on behalf of himself and other employes of the railway, and also on behalf of Messrs. Haji Sajanlall and F. Dorabjee, who generously provided the entertainment. The address spoke in flattering terms of Dr. Hunter's connection with the railway, his geniality of character, and wound up with the hope that God would bless himself and his wife throughout their career. Dr. Hunter, who was visibly affected at this outburst of affection, made a suitable speech in reply. At the conclusion of this little ceremony, a chosen few were garlanded and presented with nosegays of jasmine, while the band outside commenced to play and continued playing for an hour or more after. Meanwhile refreshments were served, and fireworks let off. It was a very pleasant entertainment from beginning to end, and afforded evidence of the great esteem in which the guests of the evening are held.

A DOG'S BATTLE, AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

At the Small Causes Court on Saturday, a case in which Mr. A. G. N. Hind sued Mr. W. G. Mayhew for Rs. 150 as damages caused to him through the loss of his dog, which had to be destroyed owing to injuries inflicted upon it by the defendant, came on for hearing before the Fourth Judge, Khan Bahadur Hormusjee Dadabhoy. Mr. Byrne, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff ; and Mr. Rustomjee Patel, pleader, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Byrne, in opening the case for the plaintiff, said that the case was the outcome of a fight between the plaintiff's and the defendant's dogs. On Monday, the 30th of March last, the plaintiff, who lives at Watson's Hotel, sent his dog, a bull-terrier, out for his usual run with his dog-boy. He was then not chained. While the boy was passing with the dog by the General Post Office, the defendant's dog rushed at the plaintiff's dog and seized him by the throat and bit him on the head. While the dogs were struggling, the defendant beat the plaintiff's dog severely with a stick. The dog then fell on the ground. The dog-boy immediately went to his master and informed him of what had happened to the dog. Mr. Hind drove to the spot in a dog-cart and he saw his dog lying outside Treacher's shop. The dog was seriously injured and its hind legs were paralysed. Mr. Hind took the dog to the hotel and there, after washing the blood and dirt from it, sent it to the Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. Stephens, for treatment. Mr. Stephens treated the dog and sent him back to Mr. Hind with a letter, containing instructions for the treatment of the dog. Mr. Hind treated the dog according to the instructions of the veterinary surgeon, and sent him again to Mr. Stephens the following day. Mr. Stephens examined the dog and sent him back to the hotel and wrote to Mr. Hind saying he did not think the poor dog would get over it The spinal cord seemed to be affected. He would give him another chance with the same treatment that day, and if no better to-morrow. It would be better to have him destroyed. Mr. Stephens thought he certainly should prosecute the party who thrashed the dog if he could be found out. Mr. Byrne, continuing, stated that the dog did not rally, and Mr. Hind had to destroy it, according to the instructions of Mr. Stephens. Mr. Hind then sent the following letter to Mr. Mayhew on the 3rd of April last :—"Dear Sir,—On Monday last I sent my bull-terrier out for his usual run with my dog-boy. He informs me that your dog and mine had a fight, and that your dog was the aggressor. Whilst the dogs were fighting you thrashed my dog with a stick, and this you did so cruelly that the dog has since been destroyed. I sent him down to the veterinary surgeon in a *gharee* as soon as he was brought home, and the surgeon did all he could for him. As you were not in the least justified in punishing my dog, let alone injuring him so, I must request you to send me within twenty-four hours the sum of Rs. 150 and the expenses for the surgeon ; failing which I will institute proceedings in the police court." Mr. Byrne said that the defendant sent a reply to the letter the same day, and he (Mr. Byrne) would read the letter before the Court. The letter was as follows :—"A Hind, Esq.—Sir,—I am receipt of your letter of to-day's date, and I regret to hear that your dog should have died. The facts of the case are simply these :—On the morning of Monday, the 30th of March I was returning from a walk followed by my dog, a medium-sized fox-terrier, when suddenly a full-sized bull-terrier, which was not under any control whatever, seized my dog by the throat and commenced to shake him with every prospect of killing him. I naturally, having a stick in my hand, belaboured the bull-terrier dog with a view to making him release my dog, and it was only when I struck at his nose but accidentally hit him on the head and partially stunned him that he let go his hold. These are the simple facts, and I must add that a savage onslaught on my dog is most likely to cause his death." Mr. Byrne, continuing, said that Mr. Hind caused another letter to be written to the defendant, asking for the sum of Rs. 150, being the value of the bull-terrier which had to be destroyed owing to the injuries inflicted upon it by his beating it with a stick, whereby its skull was injured and its spine so affected as to produce paralysis ; and the further sum of Rs. 10 for expenses incurred by Mr. Hind in attempting to get the dog cured. The defendant, through his solicitors, Messrs. Conroy and Brown, sent a reply repudiating all liability, to Mr. Hind and hence these proceedings. Mr. Byrne after reading and explaining the different sections bearing on the case, proceeded to say that the complainant was unquestionably justified in attempting to separate the dogs, but not in so cruel a manner as he did. He had acted very cruelly, and he had used more violence than the circumstances of the case required.

Mr. Rustomjee, pleader, in replying for the defendant, denied that his client had ever cruelly assaulted the dog as was alleged by the plaintiff. No doubt, Mr. Rustomjee submitted, his client had beaten Mr. Hind's dog in order to save his own dog (a bull-terrier), because the other was a strong animal—a bull-terrier which was more powerful and more ferocious than the fox-terrier. The bull-terier was not under any control, and it was only in order to save his own dog that the defendant struck the bull-terrier under circumstances stated in the defendat's letter, dated the 3rd April, to the plaintiff. The force was used in self-defence, and was such as any gentleman under the circumstances would have used. Mr. Rustomji also denied the damage, and stated that his client's dog was most seriously injured and was unable to take any food for several days. Mr. Rustomji asked his Honour to dismiss the suit with costs.

Mr. Hind, examined, said : My dog was very quiet, obedient, and affectionate. The animal was sometimes chained, and sometimes kept loose when sent for his usual run. I would not have sold it even for Rs. 150. It had been in my possession for the last ten or twelve months, and its age was about three years. The bull-terrier is most valuable at the age of three or four years. Everybody who called at the hotel could not but pet the dog.

Mr. Frank Stephens, veterinary surgeon, was then called, and he deposed that the market value of the dog might be Rs. 125. He further stated that the wound afflicted on the dog's head might have been caused by the stick then shown to him if used with very great force. The animal was very quiet and no one would have liked to part with such a fine dog.

The dog-boy deposed that on the day in question while he was passing with the dog near the Queen's Statue, the defendant's dog attacked his master's dog, and before he could go to separate them, Mr. Mayhew struck his master's dog with a stick. The dog fell down, and he went and informed his master about the matter. The dog was sometimes chained, and sometimes not The dog was not beaten after it had been separated.

Corroborative evidence having been led

Mr. Mayhew stepped into the witness-box and emphatically denied having cruelly beaten the dog. In cross-examination, Mr. Mayhew admitted that just when he was beating Mr. Hind's dog in order to save his own, a European gentleman who happened to be passing in a dog-cart, got down, and remonstrated with him (defendant) for beating the animal. He said that his dog was only grappling with that of Mr. Hind. The dog was a very strong one, and it was always difficult to part a bull-terrier from another dog, and so he could not help but beat Mr. Hind's dog.

Mr. Byrne, in summing up the whole evidence, said that it was established beyond the shadow of a doubt that the defendant had beaten the dog most cruelly, and it was owing to the injuries he inflicted on the dog that the plaintiff was forced to bring about the destruction of his dog. The last witness had said that a saheb who was passing in a dog-cart at the time had accused the plaintiff of cruelly beating the bull-terrier, and it was admitted by the defendant in his cross-examination that the unknown gentleman did remonstrate with him for cruelly beating the dog ; and that clearly showed that the defendant cruelly beat Mr. Hind's dog, which was very dear to him. Mr. Byrne stated that he had advertised for the gentleman, who was an eye-witness, in the papers, but they were unable to find out the name of the gentleman. His evidence, said Mr. Byrne, would be of very great importance. He finally asked his Honour to give a judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said that there was no doubt that Mr. Mayhew beat the bull-terrier. The question at issue was whether he was justified in beating the plaintiff's dog, and if so, did he use any force more than necessary to separate the dogs. In the absence of reliable eye-witnesses Mr. Mayhew's evidence ought to have been relied upon. He was justified in using necessary force against the bull-terrier, because otherwise the fox-terrier would not have been allowed to go by the bull-terrier, unless the latter had been accidentally disabled or overcome by the fox-terrier, which was by no means possible, because his Honour's experience was that bull-terriers were more powerful than fox-terriers. His Honour having weighed well all the evidence in the case, and taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case and the defence of the defendant dismissed the suit.

Mr. Rustomjee applied for professional costs.

Mr. Byrne was of opinion that under the circumstances the plaintiff was justified in bringing the action, and there was no reason whatever why the defendant should be allowed the professional costs.

His Honour held that the defendant was entitled to professional costs, and ordered Rs. 15 to be allowed to the defendant.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Regal. 1,502 tons, Captain M Hikims, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Bohemia, 2,066 tons, Captain H Mackay, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE British s. s. Sarah Radcliffe, 1,405 tons, Captain S. Thomas, cleared on Saturday last for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE barque Queen of England, 542 tons, Captain E G Spencer, cleared on Saturday last for Singapore and Bangkok, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Kistna, 481 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi, with a general cargo and 16 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain John Carson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE British s.s. Llanthony Abbey, 1,570 tons, Captain John Cooper, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from New Castle in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE British s s Taif, 878 tons, Captain James Hannah, arrived in harbour yesterday from Massowah in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE British s s. Springfield, 1,457 tons, Captain J. J. Robson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from West Hartlepool, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

THE British s s Ebro, 1,591 tons, Captain W Morgan, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Hull via Karachi with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE steam-ship Rheinfels, 1,773 tons, Captain H. G. Webber, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade & Co.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Thisbe, 1,848 tons, Captain G Costanso, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE British s. s. Saint Enoch, 2,747 tons, Captain James Ogilvie, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cardiff with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co's. s. s. Poseidon, 2,509 tons, Captain L. Lemesich, sailed on Saturday last for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo and Mr. Pallonjee Cursetjee and Mr. Bachmann, as cabin and 34 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line s s Persia, 2,317 tons, Captain R. Hutchinson, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles via Aden, with a general cargo, and the following passengers—Dr Lyons, infant, and ayah, Mr C. Taylor, Mr. H. Paul, Col Peyton and Mr. E. L. Burn.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain J Robertson, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr Ootman Fray, Mr T Summers, Mr Shaik Husson Mugabu and son, Mr Ebram Dossa, wife and two children, Mr Cassumbhoy Husson, and five others, Mr. Mooljee Noor Mahomed and two others, Mr J Sladen, Mr J F Nash, Miss R Harrison and two children, Assistant Surgeon G M Dixon, Fathama and one girl, and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Michigan	1932	Dinning	A	B Craig & Co
,, Radcliffe	1415	Thomas	D	W & A Graham & Co
,, Cy. of Dundee	2612	Halley	E	Sir C Forbes & Co
,, Satara	801	Masson	F	B I S N Co
I G S Magdala	..	..	G	Indian Marine
S.S. Castle Eden	1555	Shadwick	HJ	W & A Graham & Co
,, B T Robinson	1199	Tindale	L	W & A Graham & Co
,, Kaveri	..	Nacoda	M	Shepherd & Co
Ship S. Joakin	1007	Nakoda	N	H A H Hassum & Co
S.S. Bedouin	1234	Goldsworthy	O	K Nixon & Co
,, Eden Bridge	1651	Morttaman	P	P Morrison
,, Eiffel Tower	2062	Dodd	Q	B Craig & Co
		HARBOUR WALL.		
,, Poonani		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Bohemia	2060	Mackay	1	W & A Graham & Co
,, Persia	2317	Hutchison	2	W & A Graham & Co
,, D. Baldwin	3044	Cruciani	3	F Bozzoni
,, Bombay	2047	Bason	4	P & O S N Co
,, Teheran	1648	Hall	5	P & O S N Co
,, Poseidon	2570	Lemesich	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
,, Lycia	2116	Jones	8	K Nixon & Co
,, Niagara	1781	McConochi	9	K Nixon & Co
,, Regal	1502	Hinkins	10	W & A Graham & Co
,, Accomac	1629	Chambers	11	The Captain.
,, Knight of St. George	2999	Bevis	13	K Nixon & Co
,, Bretwalda	1002	Hunter	15	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Lincolnshire	1741	Burgess	16	R. Bomanji.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	St. Enoch (s)	Ogilvie	Cardiff, April 25.
	Springfield (s)	Robson	West Hartlepool.
	Rheinfels (s)	Weber	Hamburg, April 23.
	L. Abbey (s)	Cooper	New Castle, May 11.
	Nawab (s)	Carson	Calcutta, May 15.
	Kistna (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, June 11.
	Ebro (s)	Morgan	Hull, April 22.
14	Amana (s)	Kilgour	Marseilles, May 25.
	Thisbe (s)	Costanzo	Hongkong, May 21.
	Mary Anning (s)	Partridge	Cardiff, May 14.
	Taif (s)	Hannah	Massowah, June 4.
	Vera (s)	Forth	Alexandria, May 30.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Persia (s)	Hutchinson	Marseilles.
	Regal (s)	Hikims	Marseilles.
	Bohemia (s)	Mackay	Marseilles.
	Sarah Radcliffe (s)	Thomas	Dunkirk.
	Poseidon (s)	Lemesich	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—
Steamer Simla, Robertson, for Persian Gulf.
Barque Queen of England, Spencer, for Singapore and Bangkok.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Steamer St. Enoch, for Antwerp.
,, Springfield, for Port Said.
,, Strathclyde, for Amsterdam.
,, President Garfield, for Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Havre.
,, Llanthony Abbey, for Antwerp.
,, Satara, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
9	Comilla s	Ferris.....Calcutta, May 21.
	Canara s	Clark.....Moulmein, June 1.
	Kerbela s	Magenio ....Bombay, May 14.
10	Dryfesdale s	Stewart.....Liverpool, May 4.
	Cy. of Cambridge s	Black.....Glasgow, May 5.

DEPARTURES.

9.—Steamers Indrani and British Queen.
10.—Steamers Arratoon Apcar and Goorkha.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
11	Niemen s	..... Calcutta.
	Selene s	..... Colombo.
12	Ellora s	..... Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

June.		
12	Deepdale s	..... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORT

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES BELONGING TO THE COMMISSARIAT STORE-KEEPER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Barracks, at 2 p.m.

Several lots of serviceable and unserviceable stores consisting of rope, coir,and Europe scales, copper and cooking utensils, hardware, wood-work, tents and tent fittings, casks cases, &c.

Terms of Sale.—Cash will be required immediately as the lots are knocked down, and the lots to be cleared away at once.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

By order of the Trustees of Port of Bombay, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction next to H. M.'s Mint, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 17th, sale to commence at 2 p.m.

A large Stock of Singapore, bhindee and beateak, rafters and poles, window arches, charcoal, empty drums, &c.

Terms of sale.—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and remainder to be paid, and lots to be cleared away within 3 days.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, June 15, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Dundoodas S. and W. Co., Ld., and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Hajee Dawood Hajee Vayadina—100 Bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 12s. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODY BAY ESTATE.

Under instructions from Bai Peerozbai, widow and administratrix of the late Mr. Bomanji Peerozshaw, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th June inst., at 4 p.m., on account and risk of the mortgagor, Joosub Esmail, under power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th May 1884, the following property.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Mody Bay Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 235 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by land and premises in the occupation of Nowroji Nusserwanjee Kakana, on the south by land and premises in the occupation of Hubib Ahmed, on the east by Frere Road, and on the west by the Eastern Boulevard south, bearing Collector's No. 8480, and situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF RED LEAD.

ON SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the indentord Esmailjee Alibhoy—

250 kegs red lead per s.s. Adowa.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, June 15, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the undermentioned carriages, horses, &c.:—

1 case cricket and lawn-tennis kit, consisting of cricket bats and balls, leg-guards, gloves, lawn-tennis bats and balls, &c.

100 keg's disinfecting powder.

4 cases cotton duck.

40 bundles wire fencers.

3 cases bronze powders, in 1 oz and 1 lb packets.

The property of a gentleman consisting of bookstand, chairs, sideboard, dressing and washhand table, meatsafe, glassware, plated ware, table lamps, baba cradle, leather bag, tiffin basket, dressing bag, gentleman's saddles, books, &c.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Ikhan, woman, consisting of silk clothes, &c.

On account of the concerned—

13 pieces colored marino, 32 pieces trousering flannel.

40 pieces woolen, Italian, and 93 pairs colored blankets.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Haji Aboo Haji Ismail—

900, 360—1 case 330 gross tin trumpets.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Khakee Somjee—

229-1-7—7 cases slip and other burners of various sizes.

VB—405—K5—5 cases duplex burners.

On account and at the risk of Cadurbhoy Esmailjee, ex s. s. Rome

BR—11940—& B—3-4—2 cases round tin mirror boxes.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 light and strong-built victoria.
1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 quiet and fine bull-dog.
A collection of Cochin, China, Shanghai, and Bussorah fowls.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, near the Police Chowky, Government House Road, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood substantial-made household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, fish bowl on stand aviary, rich table ornaments, Hink's table and hanging lamps, real Persian velvet pile carpets, handsome pictures, &c., the property of F. C. TURNER, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The property of a gentleman—

1 handsome and light Madras-made brougham, in good order.

SALE OF SCRAP IRON, TIMBER WOOD, TOOLS, &c.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p. m. a large quantity of scrap iron, timber, fire-wood, and tools of various descriptions, in lots to suit all classes of purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE NOWROJI HILL.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Oomra Tara, Dhuma Prema and Doongra Gova, trading under the name of Pata Roopa and Co, and on account and at the risk of Dayaram Ragooji and the estate of the late Chimnajee Ragoojee Perdeshi Koobhar Naik, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of October, 1887, the following properties, viz :—

LOT I.—All that piece of Fazundaree ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of First Nowrojee Hill Road, containing by admeasurement 50 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth, or thereabouts, formerly assessed under No. 65 and now under street Nos. 48, 50, and B Ward No. 3300, and bounded on the east by the First Nowrojee Hill Road, on the west formerly by the house of Matadeen Jemedar, and now by the house of a Boree, on the north formerly by the house of Jowan Padmanjee and now by the house of the mortgagors, and on the south formerly by the house of Bhiwa Basholi Colee and now by the house of a Khoja.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece of Fuzandaree ground, of which Manockjee Merwanjee is the fazundar, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Nowroji Hill, on the east side of the Jail Road, containing by admeasurement 138 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, formerly assessed under Nos. 4 and 5, now under B Ward No. 3700, and Street Nos. 772 and 777, and bounded on the east by the property of Govind Manock Colee, on the west by the public road called Jail Road, on the north by a passage and beyond that by the property of Shree Girdhurnathjee Maharaj, and on the south by a passage and beyond that by the property of Dhurma Colee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 15, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 3 WILLOWS, BEAM SCALE, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 56, Dhobie Street (Khaisi Chuckla), by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Dhunjibhoy Hormusjee Khan, carried on business under the name of Dinanjee Dhunjibhoy Khan and R. B. Brothers, an insolvent, consisting 3 willows for cleaning waste cotton, beam scale, weights, chairs *mehta* box, *gadi*, &c.

SALE OF 21 PACKAGES DAMAGED CHINA MATTING AND LEAVE FANS.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, on account of the underwriters, landed ex s.s. "Bormida," the following :—

N.J.—17 cases damaged leave fans.

J.—4 rolls damaged China matting.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF A VILLAGE KNOWN AS THE VILLAGE OF KEROLE.

Under instructions from Her Highness Kama Bai Saheb Raje Shirke, daughter of His Highness Malhar Rao, the late Gaikwar of Baroda, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Dhanbaijee, widow of the late Mr. Dhanjeebhoy Nusservanjee Cama, and by virtue of the power contained in an indenture of mortgage dated 14th day of April, 1886, and a Deed of further charge, dated 3rd day of September, 1886, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1891, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following village of Kerole :—

All that village or plot of ground situate in the district of Trombay, in the Talooka of Salsette, Zillah Tannah, in the registration district of Tannah, commonly known as the village of Kerole, containing by admeasurement six hundred and forty-eight acres, two roods and thirty six poles being the aggregate measurement of divers descriptions of land, and which said premises are bounded on the east by the parts of the villages of Ghaut and Kooper, on the west by the portions of the villages of Cooria, Assumpay, and Chandoorlee, on the north by the village of Powai, and on the south by the unoccupied Government swamp grounds, together with all bungalows, houses, outhouses, buildings commons, yards, gardens, compounds, gullies, walls, wells, bael fruit and other trees, shrubs, sapplings, mounds, woods, underwoods, &c.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esquire, Solicitor to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, June 15, 1891.

BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS.

COOL, Comfortable, and sleep-inducing, and indispensable during the Hot Weather.

Apply to

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
18, Marine Street.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

Hungarian Aperient Water.

"DIAMOND MARK."

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS :

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
19 Regent Street, London, England.

OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.

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"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 22, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION sale of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m. at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 18th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 bales grey choottes.
5 „ grey shirtings.
4 „ grey T cloth.
4 „ colored lady's cloth.

On account of the concerned to close a consignment—

3 cases white shirtings.
9 „ „ jaconets.
3 „ „ mulls.
2 „ „ dhooties.
4 „ Indigo prints.

75 casks each 8 doz. pints porter.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Escofally Sumsoodin and Co.—

28 cases biscuits.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, June 15, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 13.

THERE was no change in the price of Consols in London yesterday at 95½ ; but the market rate of discount was further reduced ½ per cent. on Short Bills, making it 2⅜ per cent., that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper being unaltered at 2¾ per cent. About £150,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 105½. The price of Bar Silver remained at 44 9-16d. per oz. ; but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher in Fours, and 3-16 in 4½ per Cents. at £75½ for the former, and £76 13-16 for the latter. In New York also Silver was unaltered in value at 97⅞ cents. per oz., but with Exchange ¼ cent higher, at 4·88 dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 343,000 ounces at 98 to 98·15 cents per oz. The only Specie shipment advised this week is £10,000 in Gold to this port, Paris quotations come unchanged.

To-day Silver was 1-16d. per oz. lower in London at 44½d. ; but all Stock Exchange quotations have been unaltered ; while in New York the metal has advanced ¼ cent, say to 98⅛ cents, with Exchange on London the same as on Friday.

The Wheat Market was dull, and No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool was ½d. per cental lower at 8s. 3d. ex-quay, other quotations coming unaltered. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,780,000 quarters or 3,70,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago. Bombay Linseed was worth 42s. per quarter ex-quay, both on the spot and to arrive.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady yesterday ; Surats quiet ; and Arrivals quiet but steady. 4⅛d. remained the price of spot Mid.-Americans ; but Arrivals were 3-64d. higher for deliveries up to the end of August, 1-32d. for September-October, and 1-16d. for October-November. Prices of East Indian Cotton were unchanged, excepting for Tinnys, which were 1-16d. lower, and Coconada, which declined ½d. per lb. The Manchester Market was steady. This afternoon, the Liverpool Market closed quiet, and Surats easier, but with both spot and arrival prices unchanged. The total Sales aggregated 7,000 bales, inclusive of 700 Surats. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market had been quiet.

The weekly figures relating to Cotton make the total Sales 3,000 bales more than in the preceding week, at 43,000 bales ; the amount forwarded to consumers having been the same, at 56,000 bales. The imports were 12,000 bales more, at 58,000 bales. The total had diminished by 5,000 bales ; but it was still 259,000 bales more than at the same time last year, and 334,000 bales heavier than in 1889. The stock of Surats was 3,000 bales more, at 121,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had fallen off by 110,000 bales ; and of East Indian Cotton there were 22,000 bales less in sight ; the figures which we give below for comparison continuing to show a large increase in the total supply this year compared with the two preceding ones ; while in the case of Surats, a decrease is shown as against last year and an increase compared with 1889. A decline of ½d. in the price of ready Mid.-Americans in Liverpool has been established during the week ; while in Arrivals there has been a drop of 3-64d. in the nearer positions to 7-64d. in the most distant ; Surats also have generally given way 1-16d. per lb. Compared with the spot quotation for Mid. Americans in Liverpool last year and the year before, Friday's quotations showed a decline of 1½d. and 1 7-16d. per lb. respectively.

Ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged in New York yesterday, at 8¾ cents ; but September Futures were further 8 points lower, at 8·55 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales ; and the total excess in Receipts this season now stands at 1,049,000 bales as against last year, and 1,304,000 bales compared with the year before. The quantity in sight in New York yesterday was 8,430,000 bales, against 8,400,000 visible a week ago. Yesterday's quotations showed a decline of ¼ cent in spot Cotton, and of 21 points in Futures, compared with those ruling a week ago, the tenor of the Washington Agricultural Bureau's report issued on the 10th instant having been more favourable than was anticipated, and caused a material fall in prices. To-day there has been a further drop of 1-16 cent in spot Cotton, at 8 9-16 cents, and of 10 points in September Futures at 8·45 cents.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Week's receipts	27,000	14,000	6,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom	33,000	15,000	16,000
„ „ Continent	29,000	4,000	14,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '90	6,781,000	5,732,000	5,477,000
„ Exports to U. K. do.	3,176,000	2,723,000	2,681,000
„ „ to Continent do.	2,398,000	2,018,000	1,870,000
„ Stock in the Ports	310,000	152,000	239,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on 12th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	2,080,000	1,928,070	1,756,310
„ „ Surats	552,000	632,330	485,750
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,194,000	935,420	890,150
„ London	19,000	11,000	14,000
American afloat	60,000	23,000	27,000
East Indian „	25,000	84,000	52,000
Total ...	1,298,000	1,053,420	983,150
Price of Mid.-Americans	4⅛d.	6¼d.	6 1-16d.
„ Good Dhollera	3 11-16d.	4¼d.	4 11-16d.
Difference	15-16d.	1⅞d.	1⅜d.

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—The usual monthly statistics of shipments of *Manufactures* and *Twist* to India show that the missions for May to this port were rather in excess of those for April, say to the extent of two million yards, in the principal item of *Plain Cottons*, though lighter, to rather more than the same extent, compared with the corresponding month last year. On the other lines of *Coloured* and *Printed Cottons* there was a slight increase in the former as against the previous month's missions, through a large falling off as against May, 1890, say of 3½ million yards ; and in the latter a material decrease in each comparison. Last month's shipments of *Yarn* were considerably in excess of those for April, and to a lesser extent of those for May last year. For the five months of the present year a considerable falling-off is shown in every item of *Goods*, say of 54½ million yards in *Plain Cottons*, of 13¾ million yards in *Coloured*, and of over 5½ million yards in *Printed*, or nearly 73½ million yards in the three items.

	May 1891.	April 1891.	May 1890.
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	32,050,000	30,050,000	34,600,000
Colored Cottons „	2,700,000	2,400,000	5,950,000
Printed Cottons „	6,700,000	7,550,000	8,000,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,300,000	800,000	1,050,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	53,200,000	70,700,000	74,000,000
Colored Cottons „	4,350,000	3,750,000	5,400,000
Printed Cottons „	3,500,000	3,650,000	3,750,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,150,000	700,000	1,550,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	5,650,000	5,260,000	11,100,000
Colored Cottons „	900,000	700,000	1,700,000
Printed Cottons „	950,000	1,200,000	2,250,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,450,000	1,250,000	1,250,000

Bombay only—	5 Months 1891.	5 Months 1890.
Plain Cottons.....yds.	158,800,000	213,050,000
Colored Cottons... „	14,400,000	28,200,000
Printed Cottons... „	37,800,000	43,150,000
Twist .....lbs.	6,150,000	6,350,000

COTTON has been taken to a moderate extent here to-day for export and local consumption, in a quiet market, and with prices unchanged. Shippers have bought 1,800 bales in all, made up of 1,050 Pachora, at Rs. 148 ; 550 Dharwar, at Rs. 165-6 ; and 200 Broach, at Rs. 183½ ; and the Mills have taken 790 bales, consisting of 290 Viramgaum Ginned, at Rs. 155-6 ; 250 Bhownugger, at Rs. 165-6 ; 100 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 179½ ; 100 Oojein at Rs. 142 ; and 50 Bengals, at Rs. 145 per candy.

WHEAT has also been in moderate demand, and business has been upon about the previous scale ; but the tone of the market has been firm, and prices have advanced one anna per cwt at our quotations, say :—

White Pessy	91 per cent.	Rs. 5-5-0	per cwt.
Do.	85 „	„ 5-4-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi		„ 4-13-6	„
Red Delhi		„ 4-7-0	„
Hard Yellow		„ 4-5-0	„
Red Ahmedabad		„ 5-0-0	„
Hard Red		„ 4-13-6	„

SEEDS have been steady in tone, and a moderate business has been done, chiefly in *Linseed*, the price of which has advanced half-an-anna per cwt., say to Rs. 6-8-6 to Rs. 6-11-0 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	7,382 bales.
Wheat	108,093 cwt.
Linseed	18,845 „
Rapeseed	3,336 „
Gingelly	545 „
Poppyseed	3,353 „
Groundnuts	954 „

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. A ready steamer has been fixed to-day, at 22s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a steady feeling, which it retained all day, at 1s. 4 27-32d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, which were yesterday's closing rates. The usual Saturday dulness in business prevailed, however, and nothing of importance has transpired in either direction. We still quote ready :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 25-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 5 3-32d.	„
Francs do.	1'80½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues its upward movement ; and early in the day, rates for Fours advanced to 106 15-16 for cash ; 106 13-16 for the coming Settlement ; and 106⅝ for the July Account, in an active market, a further advance of 1-16 per cent., at 107 for Money having been established by the close ; 107½ is the nominal quotation for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—There has been some enquiry for Cotton Mill Scrip to-day, and in several cases some advance in rates has been attained ; otherwise the market remains very quiet in tone with prices unaltered at our quotations.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALI—June 9, at Darjiling, the wife of Mr Justice Ameer Ali, of a son.

COLE—June 8, at Frankenstein, Murree, the wife of Captain F Temple Cole, Royal Artillery, of a son, (still born.)

SIMPSON—June 8, at Allahabad, Florence Jane Simpson, the wife of H J Simpson, Port Blair, of a son.

DEATH.

STRATOFORD—June 10, at 21, Park Lane, Calcutta, (the residence of her sister, Mrs A E Byrn), Isabel, youngest daughter of the late Mr George Stratford, aged 33 years and 11 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1891.

THE office and duty of a Coroner are, as Thackeray would say, lost in the mist of antiquity. He was appointed at a time when there were no justices of the peace, and when the means for the arrest of criminals were the hue and cry and the ancient village police. Many things have happened since then, and the Coroner's duty now is chiefly to record the evidence collected by the police and others concerning a violent or accidental death, and, if necessary, to commit the person named by the jury for trial by the superior Courts. Owing, however, to the extreme technicality of English Criminal Law the failure of justice from the informalities of the Coroner's inquisitions led to their being disregarded. While, therefore, the Coroner still makes his inquisition and commits to the superior Courts, it is never relied upon, a bill of indictment being always presented by the grand jury notwithstanding the returns of a Coroner's inquisition to the Assizes. The inquisition could be quashed for instance for the insertion of the words "upon their oath," instead of "upon their oaths" or because the proper names were not given, or because there was a difference in spelling in the names of the jurors, or because they had not signed their names at full length, and so on. It required an Act of the Victorian legislature to protect the Coroner from the dreadful consequences of these awful errors. The inquisition being disregarded and out of date the Commission for revising the Criminal Law proposed in 1849 that the power possessed by the Coroner of committing for trial any person against whom a verdict of murder or manslaughter had been found should be abolished. He suggested that the Coroner should only have authority to issue a warrant for the purpose of taking the accused before a Magistrate for examination. But law reform moves slowly in England. The proposal slumbered for thirty years, and was again revived by the Commission to frame a Draft Code relating to indictable offences. In 1879 the Commission wrote that the common, though not universal, practice is to take a prisoner committed by the Coroner before a Magistrate. We do not undervalue the Coroner's inquest, they said, but we see no reason why in cases in which they result in a committal for murder or manslaughter, the suspected person should not have a right by law to be taken before a Magistrate and have the advantages which other accused persons possess. They proposed that no one should be tried upon a Coroner's inquisition, and required that every preliminary inquiry should be held before a Magistrate to whom the papers should be sent. The Draft Code of 1879 prepared by the Commission still waits to be passed into law. The "Coroner's quest" and its attendant absurdities was introduced into the City of Bombay in accordance with the Englishmen's privilege of having his law in a muddle, and recently the legislature mercifully consolidated the law relating to it. It would have been wiser if they had abolished it. But the law being there the Coroner in Bombay has a right to commit to the High Court. Mr. Hamilton therefore doubted his right as a Magistrate to interfere with the proceedings of the Coroner; for although the inquisition is allowed to be disregarded in England, yet in India the legislature has recently conferred this right upon the Coroner, or rather has distinctly reaffirmed it. The High Court, however, thought otherwise. The practical result is that after waiting days and weeks over a protracted inquest, such as the Rajabai Tower tragedy, the proceedings of the Coroner are sent to the High Court to be filed, and the inquiry has to be commenced *de novo* before a Magistrate. The conclusion is that the Coroner's proceedings are a lugubrious farce. It was pointed out by Mr. Hamilton that the double jurisdiction of the Coroner and the Magistrate may lead to conflicts of opinion between the two officers and a consequent divergence in their decisions, and he quoted instances in which conflicts had occurred. This we observe was one of the strongest grounds taken in England in 1849 for the abolition of the Coroner's jurisdiction. In a case like that of the Rajabai Tower complication might also arise. The Government Prosecutor might have declared himself unable to proceed against the accused before the Magistrate—or the Magistrate might discharge the accused after hearing the evidence—or after he had committed the accused to the High Court the Advocate-General might decline to proceed. Or the accused might be convicted by the Magistrate, or committed by him on some other charge than that of murder. These are possible complications, and the present case brings them into prominence because public attention is excited and requires to be satisfied. We seize upon the occasion to direct the attention of Government to the need of reform upon the lines suggested by the Royal Commission in 1849 and 1879, and indicated by Mr. Hamilton, namely, the abolition of the judicial power of the Coroner. Some special officer, called a Coroner or some other name, is obviously necessary in every large city to inquire promptly into the cause of death. A summary inquiry might be held without recording evidence, and in cases where an offence is suspected the jury might sign a paper giving their reasons in brief for thinking that an offence had been committed, and naming the persons suspected. This paper would furnish the police with a reasonable cause for arresting the person and placing him before a Magistrate if he had not been arrested before. If this summary procedure had been in force, the Rajabai Tower case, instead of occupying the attention of the Coroner's jury for a month, would have been finished in a day. The accused would have been placed before a Magistrate, and the formal inquiry would have begun and ended As it happens the inquiry has only just begun.

THE Government at home scarcely seem to realize the gravity of the anti-European riots in China. Sir James Fergusson, in the House of Commons the other night, said that the Consuls had not asked for assistance, and as at the time of the riot at Wuhu on the 12th of last month, there was only a single British man-of-war in the whole of North China—and she was a gun-boat which had gone out to sea for target-practice and could not be communicated with—it looks very much as though Government were disposed to let British interests in that part of the world take care of themselves. This would never do, and as the French authorities are now sending their squadron to the mouth of the Yangtze, it may be hoped that Government will no longer delay supplying the protection to British subjects in China of which they are imperatively in need. For it is evident that the riot five weeks ago was no isolated incident. Not long before the riot at Wuhu there had been an outbreak at Yangchow, and these have been followed by the burning of a French church and orphanage near Foochow ; by the murder of a missionary and an Imperial Customs officer, at Wusich, near Kiukiang ; by the burning of the Catholic and Protestant missionary establishments at Wuchen, on the Paganey Lake ; and by anti-European riots at Takutay, in which the troops joined the rioters. The *North China Herald*, whose account of the incidents at Wuhu we quoted on Friday, regards the riot there as the work of the secret societies who have a strong footing in the Yangtze Valley. The object of the societies, however, seems to be uncertain, and all that we can learn about them from the Shanghai paper is that the officials are in dread of them, and are afraid to punish their river piracies. They have probably taken advantage of a passing wave of anti-European feeling, and have so given a new course to their mischievous energies. The almost simultaneous nature of the outbreak is the most obvious indication that it is in part due to a secret organization. The utmost use has been made of the anti-Christian sentiment of the populace. The people at Wuhu were told that the French missionaries had kidnapped missing children, and had taken out their eyes to make medicine with, and that Sisters of Mercy, by placing their hands on the heads of the children, had made them deaf and dumb. This is the usual way of preparing for an anti-missionary rising all the world over, and long years of patient labour in teaching the young and nursing the sick seem to be no protection for the people against whom these tactics are employed. The murder of a Customs official, who probably had little in common with the missionaries, except that he was an European, seems to indicate that it is against Europeans in general that the passions of the people have been excited, and this gives an additionally serious aspect to the outbreak, which will cause anxiety in all the twenty-three Treaty Ports, except those where the European community is strong enough to defend itself. It is satisfactory to find that a resolute defence by a mere handful of armed Europeans has proved sufficient to overcome considerable gatherings of Chinese rioters. At Wuhu the English chief of the Customs and his staff were able to keep the mob at arms length until the arrival of three Chinese gun-boats, which fired blank cartridge into them and quickly dispersed them. But it must be noted that their arrival at Wuhu at this particular time was accidental and unexpected. They were on their way up the river with the Governor of the province of Anhwei. A British gun-boat was telegraphed for, but it could not be sent, not a single vessel of the China Squadron, as we have said, being within call. There has been time in the interval for the China Squadron, which numbers eighteen vessels, to be distributed amongst the ports in which it can be of service. The movement at the worst is not so serious but that a force of blue-jackets in any of the Treaty Ports would suffice to deal with any anti-British demonstration, with or without the co-operation of the Chinese authorities. These latter, it should be said, have acted well in the disturbances at Wuhu, where the Taotai did all that could be expected of him.

THE Punjab Chief Court last week dealt finally with a case in which the travelling public are interested. The appellant was Mr. Arthur Grey, a Lahore barrister who lived in Bombay two or three years since, and who had been compelled, by an order of the Assistant Commissioner of Lahore, to pay an excess fare for travelling on the North-Western Railway beyond the station for which he had taken his ticket. There was no question of good faith in the matter. Mr. Grey, in passing through Gujranwalla, to which he had taken his ticket, told the guard that he was travelling on to Lahore, and that he had no ticket. On arriving at his destination he offered to pay the difference between the fare to Gujranwalla and that to Lahore, but he refused to pay the excess fare of Rs. 2-8. The claim was made upon Mr. Grey in virtue of section 113 of the Railway Act of last year, which enacts that if a passenger travels beyond the place authorized by his pass or ticket, he shall be liable to pay the excess charge, "in addition to any difference between any fare paid by him and the fare payable in respect of such journey as he had made." The section further empowers the railway administration to recover the excess charge and the difference fare by proceedings before a magistrate if the passenger refuses the demand made upon him. Mr. Grey appears to have relied upon the special circumstances of the case—his notification to the guard that he had no ticket, and the impossibility of getting one at Gujranwalla, as the rules of the railway administration prohibit the issue of tickets while the train is in a station—as withdrawing it from the operation of section 113. He made much of the contention that the section, if interpreted without consideration of the circumstances, empowered the railway administration to drag him before the court as a criminal, though he had been guilty of no offence, as well as of the plea that assuming the railway authorities had power to do as they had done under the section, it was very unfair of them to have done so. Mr. Grey, however, failed to satisfy the Judges of the Chief Court that the case called for the exercise of their revisionary powers ; and so long as the directions of the Act remain as they are it is difficult to see how the order passed against Mr. Grey could be disturbed. It cannot be denied that the Act may be made to operate with harshness in individual cases. It was rather hard upon Mr. Grey, for example, that having ac

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

END OF THE LONDON BUS STRIKE.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The strike of London omnibus employes is over, the men having accepted the wages proffered by the companies. It has been agreed that twelve hours hall constitute a day's work, and the men are to be granted a weekly holiday without pay.

SIR WILLIAM GORDON-CUMMING.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the name of Sir William Gordon-Cumming has been removed from the Army List.

A HIGHLAND WELCOME TO SIR WILLIAM GORDON-CUMMING.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Sir William and Lady Gordon-Cumming arrived at Forres, Sir William's Scotch seat, yesterday. They received a popular ovation from the burgesses, headed by the Provost, who presented a most cordial address of welcome, in which all mention of the recent trial was ignored.

THE VACANT BOMBAY JUDGESHIP.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The appointment of Mr. Farran, barrister, to be a Judge of the High Court, Bombay, is officially announced.

THE DECORATION FOR MRS. GRIMWOOD.

Her Majesty the Queen has signified her intention of personally decorating Mrs. Grimwood at Windsor with the Order of the Royal Red Cross.

A TESTIMONIAL TO MRS. GRIMWOOD.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales is starting a fund to be raised amongst th e wives of officers and soldiers, on behalf of Mrs. Gri mwood, in recognition of her bravery during the recent Manipur disaster.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The cri cket match, Middlesex *vs.* Lancashire, was won by Middlesex by 132 runs.

The match between Cambridge University and Surrey resulted in the defeat of Surrey by 20 runs.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The match between Nottingham and Yorkshire resulted in the defeat of Yorkshire by an innings and 20 runs.

THE RIOTS IN CHINA.

PARIS, JUNE 12.

The French-China Squadron has been ordered to proceed immediately to the mouth of the river Yangtse.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 12.

The Treasury to-day purchased 343,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 98 to 98·15.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON THE NATIVE PRESS.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India, speaking at a dinner given by the Press last evening, said that the freedom of the press was carried to great lengths in India, but it was better, he thought, that native discontent should find a safety-valve than smoulder.

THE REPORTED MASSACRE OF A FRENCH EXPEDITION.

PARIS, JUNE 13.

The report that the French expedition in Africa, under the explorer M. Crampel, had been massacred and eaten by savages in the Matonga country proves to be unfounded.

PROSECUTION OF M. DE LESSEPS.

The prosecution of M. de Lesseps and his sons for illegal issues of Panama stock has commenced.

A NEW CANADIAN MINISTRY.

OTTAWA, JUNE 13.

Mr. Abbott, the Conservative leader in the Senate, is engaged in forming a new Canadian Ministry.

THE PORTUGUESE IN AFRICA.

LISBON, JUNE 13.

The Governor of Mozambique denies the report of the revolt of the Chief Gouveia, and states that only some of his natives are mutinous.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Bombay Mails of 30th ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 13.

The following force will remain in occupation of the Black Mountain, under the command of Brigadier-General Hammond, who will be vestedwith full political as well as military powers :—The Royal Welsh Fusiliers and Number 9 Mountain Battery, R.A., at Nimal ; the 1-1st Gurkhas, the 4th Sikhs, and No. 4 Company Sappers and Miners at Seri ; the 28th Punjab Infantry at Oghi, Bande, and Pange Gale. General Elles returns shortly to Rawal Pindi to resume command there. General Elles, before leaving Seri, issued a farewell order, in which he expressed his thanks to the Brigadier's staff and departmental officers, and his sense of the exemplary conduct of the troops, both in the field and quarters. The high state of discipline exhibited by all ranks produced the nearest approach to the condition of an army, in which a disciplinary code becomes a dead letter. He also congratulated the troops on the unwarying cheerfulness with which they had borne much exposure to cold, heat and wet, and on the gallantry they had shown in the field whenever they had had the good fortune to meet the enemy. He also congratulated the force in having secured the approval of the Commander-in Chief.

RELIEFS FOR INDIA.

The next trooping season which has been announced for the men of British Corps, whose seven years' service expired on the 30th September, would be kept another year in India, will in all probability be changed now to November 15. The effect will be to decrease the number of men sent out in relief from England by one thousand six hundred or one thousand seven hundred.

THE FRONTIER DIFFICULTY.

Both the Hunza and Nagar Chiefs have communicated by letter with Lieutenant-Colonel Durand at Chalt, and affairs seem about to take a peaceful turn

DEATH OF DR. (MISS) SEWARD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 14.

Doctor (Miss) Seward, the well-known lady-doctor of this station, died from cholera on Friday. The funeral, which took place on Saturday morning, was very largely attended. Her loss will be greatly felt in the zenanas as well as by the Allahabad public. She had the reputation of being a skilful doctor, and had a large practice, and was universally esteemed and respected by all classes.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

The following further notifications are gazetted :—

Revenue Department.—Mr. Gammie, Third Assistant at the Cinchona Plantation, Bengal, officiates as Director of the Botanical Department of Northern India.

Colonel C. Strahan is appointed Deputy Surveyor-General in charge of the Revenue Surveys, *sub pro tem, vice* Colonel Sconce, retired.

Military Department.—Deputy Surgeon General Walsh is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff, *vice* Dr. Collis transferred.

Home Department.—Captain Kerrich is confirmed fourth class Ordnance Officer.

The undermentioned officers has been granted leave :—Brigade-Surgeon Purvis, one year ; and Captain Stewart, 10th Bengal Lancers, five months.

The following promotions are announced :—To be Colonel, Lieut.-Colonel May, Bengal Infantry ; Colonel Philip Rhynd is admitted to Colonels allowances.

Marine Department.—Mr. Crozier, First Grade Officer, has been placed on the Retired List by the Secretary of State.

Public Works Department.—New rules and rates for inland and foreign telegrams are published.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JUNE 12.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, JUNE 12.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Elektra arrived from Bombay this evening.

ADEN, JUNE 14.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Amphitrite, from Trieste, left this afternoon for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4⅛d
2½ per cent. Consols for account..	95⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	95⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75⅛
4½ per cent. „	76 13-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	105⅛
Bar Silver	44 9-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton.....	43,000	bales.
„ „ Surats.....	3,000	„
„ Imports of Cotton.....	58,000	„
„ „ Surats.....	8,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton.....	1,194,000	„
„ „ Surats.....	121,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London.	19,000	„

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 29TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kaisar-i-Hind, Captain G. W. Atkinson, with the overland mails of the 29th May, arrived in Bombay harbour at 12 o'clock last night. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Salusbury Trelauny
Mr and Mrs Kennedy, and children
Mrs Robb
Mr H Chisholm
Sister Claudia
Mr Wills
Mr H C Bamber
Mr S Woodley
Miss A Neilson
Miss Hill
Mr and Mrs Partridge
Miss Rowbotham

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr A Williams
Mr W Gray
Mr C H Hill
Lieut S H Hooper
Mr Jas Jardine
Mr E H Gregory
Capt Radcliffe
Mr J R Neap
Mr W N Long
Mr Newborn
Mr Brennner
Mr Eggar

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Mr and Mrs Menzes and 2 children
Mr and Mrs Grose

FROM ADEN.

Dr Gaswalla, wife and 2 children
Mrs Seabrook

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

THE Queen has conferred the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon Lieut. Grant, whose promotion to Brevet-Major is also Gazetted for his conspicuous bravery at Manipur.

The House of Lords reassembled on Tuesday after the Whitsuntide recess.

In the Commons on Friday the Land Bill passed through Committee. On Monday a vote on account for the Civil Service and Revenue Departments was agreed to.

The Newfoundland Legislature have decided to make their proposed fishery legislation operative until the end of 1893.

The Australasian delegates to the Postal Convention at Vienna signified on Monday the adhesion of their Governments to the Union from October 1 next.

The British South Africa Company's expedition under Mr. Johnston is reported to have been attacked on the river Pungwe by a Portuguese military force, which was repulsed with the loss of seven men.

M. Turpin, the inventor of melinite, and M Tripone have been arrested by the French police on the charge of high treason.

Coincident with the arrival of the Czarewitch in Siberia, an Imperial ukase has been published in St. Petersburg, commuting the sentences passed upon various classes of offenders.

The Duke of Connaught presided on Saturday at the annual meeting of the Gordon Boys' Home, when a heavy deficit was announced.

The Twelfth Annual Military Tournament was opened on Tuesday at the Agricultural Hall by the Duchess of Albany.

By a fire, which occurred in Egerton-gardens on Saturday through the overturning of a lamp, Lord Romilly and two of his female domestics lost their lives.

The divorce decree in the case of O'Shea *vs.* O'Shea and Parnell has been made absolute.

The Derby was contested by a field of eleven on Wednesday, when the stakes were carried off by Sir F. Johstone's Common.

Consols, 95⅛ ⅛ for money and the account.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Gibb, Mad. Ret. ; Lord Romilly; Sir W. Parker, Bart. ; Sir V. R. Corbet, Bart ; Sir G. T. Glyn ; Maj.-Gen. J. M. C. Drake, C.B., Gen. Sir W. Wyllie, G.C.B. ; Viscount Arbuthnot ! Dr. S. Crompton ; Mr. A. M. Peebles, F.R.I.B.A. ; Gen. H. S. Sanford ; Lady M. Russell ; Lady Clifford ; Lady Wymer.

A MEETING of all the members of the Geographical Society of Lisbon, was held, at the invitation of the Governor-General of Goa, on the 10th inst., at the Government House at Pangim.

LANOULI : ITS CHARMS AND DISADVANTAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has never been my lot to stay at Lanouli before. Khandala has always been my halting ground, and if it were not for the fresher and cooler atmosphere of Lanouli to compensate for a good many disadvantages attached to the place, almost wished myself back at my old haunt. One would have thought that Lanouli would bear off the palm against Khandala in the way of postal arrangements at least. There is quite a large railway colony here, but it is evident that their convenience with regard to postal arrangements has not been much thought of. The railway cannot be blamed for this, but it is high time some one should wake up some one. Lanouli is a growing place, and visitors to this health-resort are yearly increasing. It seems that there are only two unfortunate "*tapaiwallas*" in the place, and Bombay letters are delivered only in the morning, so that letters arriving by the mail train reaching here about one o'clock are not delivered until next morning. On enquiry at the post office I was informed that there *was* another delivery after the arrival of the Poona mail at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. I had gone to the post office about half-past six o'clock in the evening to ask for my letters, as the Bombay train arrives then, but I was told the packet would not be opened until next day ! Now at Khandala you can get your letters by going to the post office for them, but here, a more populated place, the letters are neither delivered to you nor given on application. It does seem extraordinary that the Bombay letters arriving at 1 o'clock p.m. are not delivered to visitors and residents when the Poona letters are delivered after 3 o'clock or about that time. During the season at least extra hands might be put on, and this would greatly add to the comfort of the place. There is no Doctor either here or at Khandala, so that in case of sickness it becomes rather serious if one has to await a reply for upwards of twelve hours after the arrival of the mail letters at the post office. This of course only affects visitors, as there is a railway Doctor at Lanouli to attend to the railway officials. The want of a Doctor up here is certainly a drawback. Reading such glowing accounts of the Matheran Medico in charge there, makes one feel sorry that we are not so well off here. But all said and done for a good breeze and fresh air, Lanouli is preferable.—Yours, &c.,

June 12. VISITOR.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"An Associate of the Y. M. C. A." is making it clear by his letters that he is an "enemy in the camp." It is evident that he does not approve of the spiritual aims of the Association. He forgets that the Association is essentially, as its name indicates, Christian, and that while it does not neglect intellectual and physical training, it is by no means a mere club for pleasure-seekers. If his association with Christian young men of all denominations is inconsistent with his theological views (if he has any at all), it is his duty, if he is honest, to leave the Association. I cannot help thinking that he is trying to create an agitation because the cap fits, and he is probably afraid he may be the first to lose his tennis, &c., and be deprived of the pleasure of propagating among the members of the Association his own peculiar views if the committee have the power to remove from the rolls those who openly profess to be Anti-Christian and are therefore out of place in a Christian Association.

Finding no sympathy in the Association, he appeals to members of the Church of England who are not in it. He is not aware, poor man, that the majority of those in the Association belong to the Church of England (and not by any means all of them to the Girgaum Church, as he says), and he forgets that the principle to which he objects, and which has always been adhered to, *viz.*, that full membership in a Church is necessary to insure full membership in the Association, is the very one which will always be most acceptable especially to Church of England members, whether High Church or Low Church. Is Saul among the prophets ? The ruse is patent to all and members of the Church of England outside the Association are not likely to sympathize with one who takes it for granted that they care nothing for spiritual things. Let me say, however, that the Y. M. C. A. never refuses admission to members of *any* of the Churches.

"Associate" complains that he is compelled to take rest on Monday, though he knows that under the rules he can play tennis on Monday morning. The Monday evening prayer-meeting has always been well attended. If the "prayer meeting minority" (as "Associate" calls them) do not interfere with the Athletic Club exercises morning and evening except Monday afternoon, surely tennis-players would not like to disturb the devotions of those in the building that afternoon. Why cannot "Associate" write in his own name to the committee and make known his grievances ?—Yours, &c.,

June 13. CHURCHMAN.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With "Churchman" I think that "An Associate" might in the first instance at any rate have communicated with the committee of the Y. M. C. A. rather than to have rushed into print on a subject which cannot be fairly discussed in the public press, and I also think it a pity he did not first verify his statements as to the history of the Association.

Now to the facts. In the Constitutional Rules, adopted at the formation of the Y. M. C. A. in 1875, the objects and aims of the Association are set forth :—

(*a*) 1st. To promote the spiritual improvement and the general welfare of young men of all classes.

(*b*) 2nd. To bring young men into closer union for purposes of Christian work.

As the name implies the promotion of Christian work has always occupied a central position and first place on our platform and for the first nine years of its existence 1875 to 1884 the work of the Y. M. C. A. was almost exclusively of this character.

In the year 1880 the Government of Sir Richard Temple, with our constitution before it and after having been made fully acquainted with its work, granted to the Association the plot of land now occupied by our building. The land was given on a six-months' lease and subject to the condition that it would only be resumed if required for public purposes. When this grant was made there was no Athletic Club in existence.

The funds for the erection of the building were in part subscribed by the general public, but as a matter of fact our chief help came from those who were in active sympathy with the work and all subscribers had our constitution before them.

It was not until 1884 that the idea of an Athletic Club took shape, when Government kindly loaned the land now used for our tennis-courts—this land is subject to resumption, part of it at three days' and part at one day's notice. This Club, although part of our original programme, was intended exclusively for the members and associates of the Y. M. C. A. The idea of starting a recreation club for the general public has never formed any part of our scheme.

I cannot understand the position which "An Associate" takes. The constitutional rules are necessarily the conditions of acceptance either as a member or associate ; they are open to inspection, and all who apply to join are presumed to have accepted them. The natural course for any one, whose views have subsequent to joining undergone so radical a change as to throw himself out of sympathy with the declared work of the Association is to withdraw, and surely he is bound in honor to do so.

The committee, in asking for authority to remove from the Association those whom it may not be desirable to continue, are asking for no more power than is possessed by all other clubs and societies.

The committee are not seeking to attach a new meaning to "member" or "associate" ; by the first we have always understood one who is a full member, *i.e.*, a communicant in some Protestant Christian Church, and the latter has been taken to mean one who, though not a church member, is so far in sympathy with the Association as to accept its constitution.

It is not proposed to rush these new rules—they have been talked over and carefully considered for months, and they are now formally circulated amongst the members for discussion at a special meeting, and can only be passed by the very large majority of a four-fifths vote.

"An Associate," when he speaks of a majority of Dissenting Ministers and of the power getting into the hands of an extreme minority, evidently does not know that more than half of our membership belongs to the Church of England—and the constitution show that the English Church has the same proportion of representation as other churches on the committee.

It is true that our Athletic Club can boast of several excellent tennis-players, cricketers, and football players, but it should be added that the majority of these are amongst our prominent working members, and form a not inconsiderable portion of that prayer-meeting minority to which your correspondent refers.—Yours, &c.,

June, 13. "AN OLD MEMBER."

THE PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The communication from the pen of "a Customs Officer" in your to-day's issue on the subject of pilgrim traffic and the return of our s. s. Sculptor contains some very misleading statements.

The Sculptor was not sent back, as your correspondent confidently asserts, but the pilgrims petitioned the captain to take them back to Bombay, as they were seriously alarmed by their treatment in Camaran. It should be remembered that up to the time the pilgrims landed on the quarantine station, there was not a single case of cholera on board, and their sufferings commenced when they had set foot on the island and drunk of the brackish and unwholesome water which the authorities there had kept in store for them. The so-called sanitary arrangements for the accommodation of pilgrims were highly incomplete and such as would scarcely reflect credit on any civilized or humane Government. "Kakuzis" and water-closets were neither cleaned nor disinfected in the whole time. The doctors provided in the hospitals are, according to the statement of the pilgrims, unable to understand their language. No cases of cholera that were removed to the hospital recovered, whereas nearly the whole of the cases that were privately treated in their own quarters seemed to have survived.

I enclose a copy of the pilgrims' petition, which in fairness to us I trust you will publish.—Yours, &c.,

A. H. Z. A. SHIRAZI, Agent.

Camaran, 21st May, 1891.

To the Commander, s. s. Sculptor.

Sir,—We the undersigned beg to lay before you the following few lines, which we trust will meet with your kind consideration :—

There were 789 souls on board, the Hajees consisting of different nationalities, comprising chiefly of Bengalees, Beloochis, Punjabis, Sindhis, Bokharees, and four Turks.

The Bengalees were most old and debilitated, and consequently before our arrival in Camaran on the evening of the 1st May four deaths took place on board the ship at different intervals.

We landed in quarantine station in Camaran on the morning of the 2nd instant, where owing to the water being unwholesome and the heat excessive, several of us suffered from diarrhœa and vomiting a day before our quarantine period had expired.

Some of them were admitted into the hospital and treated there, whence as a rule they never came out alive, whereas strange to say others who refused to go in the hospital and put themselves under the treatment of a private apothecary recovered in the space of a short time.

The quarantine doctor put down the cases of a simple indigestion as cases of suspected cholera and from the day on which the death took place fifteen days more quarantine was imposed upon us when day by day we found the number of deaths in the hospital increasing and fresh cases of so-called cholera springing up we did not think it advisable to stay here any longer for the safety of our lives. Thereupon we unanimously requested the British Consul, to permit us to proceed to Bombay, but he informed us that he would grant us permission, only when he received a petition to that effect signed by more than half the number of pilgrims. Accordingly a petition was drawn up, signed by 453 pilgrims, and has been sent to you according to the order of the Consul. We sent him on the 21st inst. another petition, signed by twelve leading men amongst us stating therein that the danger to our lives was increasing every hour and that we one and all were willing to proceed to Bombay as soon as the permission was granted. A copy of the same is herein enclosed for your perusal.

Herewith we give you a brief account of the misdemeanours of the supreme authorities in Camaran. the unbearable miseries in which we were ; and the ill-treatment we were subjected to, it is as follows :—

1st.—The water stored in tanks and distributed to the Hajees was brackish, unwholesome, and containing a good deal of sediment and should samples of water be sent to a professed analyst we doubt not that it will be found unfit for drinking purposes.

2nd.—The *kakuses* and water-closets were neither cleaned nor disinfected. This much will be quite sufficient to enable one to imagine the state in which they must be. Such were the hygienic precautions taken by the officers of the place during a time when thousands flocked together.

3rd.—There were no separate apartments for families, but all the Hajees were placed in one, so that decency was out of question.

4th.—Whoever fell ill was taken to the hospital and the same day or the next he was no more ; and so far as our knowledge goes we know not a simple case who has been discharged well from the hospital. Those patients whom the quarantine doctor allowed to stay in their own huts and who were treated privately all recovered. We shall give the names of those treated privately in case they are required. The friends and relatives of the patients admitted in the hospital were not allowed to see them and the language of the doctor and patient being quite different the doctor could not understand what the patient says and *vice-versa*.

5th.—Those men that died in the hospital were interred without any religious rites or ceremonies being performed. The feelings of their friends and relatives were wounded so much that no words can describe.

6th.—Our mosques which are considered by us to be the holy seat of the Prophet were filled with pilgrims and thus spoliated.

7th.—The British Consul used to come with the chief medical officer in charge of the place every evening and looking upon him as the representative of the British Government we laid our complaints before him with the idea that our sufferings will be alleviated, but alas ! the answer we received from him was quite discouraging to us. He showed his utter helplessness and said it was not in his power to do anything.

8th.—Though there were no true cases of cholera they went on giving us more and more quarantine and one thing that supports the fact is that the four Turks who had come with us from Bombay for Jedda were not to be seen on the morning of the day we came on board, but were removed to some other place (we know not which) so there had their been true cases of cholera those Turks would not have been allowed to mingle with them.

Before closing this petition we request you that you will be kind enough to send it to some British authority so that British Government may with usual justice and kindness enquire into the matter and take every possible means to remove the sources of mischief.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT H. H. COBBE, Royal Artillery, has been appointed officiating Squadron Officer on probation in the 18th Bengal Lancers.

THE appointment of Lieutenant N. E. Money, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to the 14th Bengal Infantry, on probation for the Staff Corps, is cancelled.

The undermentioned have leave of absence :—Colonel F. Lance, C. B., Commanding at Ferozepore, and Colonel H. F. Grant, Assistant Adjutant-General, Allahabad District, 60 days' privilege leave to Simla ; Captain R. Campbell, Station Staff Officer, Sialkot, 90 days' privilege leave to Kasauli ; Lieutenant A. J. N. Harward, 10th Bengal Infantry, to England, for one year, on medical certificate ; and Lieutenant N. E. Money, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to England, for three months, on private affairs.

CAPTAIN BRASIER-CREAGH, orderly officer to General Lockhart in the Miranzai Campaign, has rejoined his appointment of Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

THE undermentioned officers are granted leave of absence :—Lieutenant F. G. Maunsell, 51st Field Battery R. A., general leave from 15th June to 15th September, 1891, inclusive ; Lieutenant F. C. Laing, 12th B. I., privilege leave from 10th June to 7th September, 1891, inclusive ; Major G. S. Banister, 2nd S. W. Borderers, general leave from 8th June to 31st August, 1891, inclusive ; Lieutenant R. V. Davidson, 13th B. I., accumulated privilege leave from 16th June to 13th September, 1891, inclusive ; and Lieutenant M. E. Willoughby, 2nd Bengal Lancers, privilege leave from 15th June to 13th August. 1891, inclusive.

A CONFERENCE of 1,500 delegates, representing various American labour organisations and the Farmers' Alliance, assembled on May 20 at Cincinnati. The resolutions adopted demanded the formation of a people's party, the free coinage of silver, Government loans at 2 per cent. on farm and workshop products, and the prohibition of alien ownership of lands. The Republicans and Democrats are closely watching the proceedings.

THE Paris *Presse* states that a contract has been signed between the Russian Government and the Chattelerault Arms Factory, in virtue of which the plant and *personnel* of the factory are to be placed at the disposal of the Russian Government for the manufacture of rifles. The number of weapons ordered is said to be three millions, and if the necessity arise, they are to be delivered within three years.

THE POREBUNDER P. W. DEPARTMENT CASES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust you will allow me a little space to meet the allegations of your correspondent, "One Who Knows," that my recent telegram to you about the Porebunder enquiry was not based on facts, and is otherwise misleading. "One Who Knows" is evidently a person who knows a little, but not quite enough, or else he knows a great deal and finds it advisable not to say very much.

The "real facts," as they are very well known in Kathiawar, are that after a great stir had been made as to the alleged "frauds and malpractices" in the Public Works Department of Porebunder and, after months of enquiry and thorough scrutiny of the records, nine charges were formulated by the Administrator against certain people connected with the Public Works Department. Of these charges, five were against Mathew Viveros, an overseer, all referring to one work—the Adwana Road ; two were against Hemchund, contractor, and others ; and two were against Jhaverchund, who had long before left the service. After the wholesale way in which the department as a body had been attacked it was somewhat of a surprise to find the charges reduced to these few, and nearly all of them old matters of mere departmental irregularity which were already well known and had been officially dealt with, and it was strange that the charges against Viveros should have followed closely on a report by him unfavorable to a subordinate who has been Mr. Pandit's right-hand man in all these proceedings.

However this may be, Mr. Pandit, having at last settled upon his charges, Viveros and Hemchund were arrested at about ten o'clock at night, when, owing to the Hindu New Year's holiday, it was difficult to get bail, Rs. 15,000 being demanded from Hemchund, though the State owed him at the time about half a lakh of rupees. However, bail was got in both cases, and directly Hemchund was free he appealed to the Political Agent, Mr. Ollivant, against the illegality and irregularity of the proceedings in his case ; and the result was that the Political Agent issued orders that no State official was to issue any process in these cases, but that all were to be investigated by Mr. Sladen, who would issue such warrants or summonses as he might think fit. Upon this a suggestion for an amicable settlement was made to Hemchund, but the proposal was rejected, the two accused preferring, after all that had happened, to let matters take their course.

Government had already instructed Hemchund to file a suit in the Judicial Assistant's Court for what was due to him by the State ; and that had been done. Mr. Sladen began his investigations into these nine cases in November, and his labours are only just over. He therefore gave them a most patient hearing, and as the principle on which he worked was to throw out the cases altogether, or if he thought there was no *prima facie* evidence at all strong, to remand to Mr. Beaman's Court, it is obvious that no defence was necessary in his court, as the accused would prefer to reserve their defence for the higher court. Mr. Sladen's time was, therefore, entirely taken up in taking evidence for the prosecution, and only those who really know can realize what a weary job it was. Postponements were asked for every day, the production of papers was delayed, and every artifice resorted to to spin out time and tire out the defence. Not a single witness for the defence was called in Mr. Sladen's Court, and so far from any indulgence being required by the accused in their cross-examination of witnesses, their questions were of the briefest, as the cases broke down simply for want of the evidence to sustain them. In Mr. Beaman's Court proceedings began on May 4, and nine days afterwards the first case was concluded. I am not aware on what grounds the accused was acquitted, but it is enough to know that he was acquitted without being called upon for a simple witness in his defence. Much evidence had then come out as to the way in which the cases have been got up, and Mr. Beaman delivered a very long judgment, touching upon these and other matters, and it was expected that the other two cases would be withdrawn. The Administrator, however, decided to try conclusions again, and was again defeated, and the third case was withdrawn. In the meanwhile the final two cases were going on in Mr. Sladen's court, and they were dismissed as advised in my telegram ; still not a single witness for the defence was called.

It is all very well for "One Who Knows" to console himself with the reflection that the accused were dismissed on "technical grounds," or were given "the benefit of a doubt," or that "the Court were not unanimous," in one case. But the fact remains that the Administrator, with almost absolute power in the State, and with the resources of the State at his back, with the full approval of Government and the Political Agent to every step that he took—except the three midnight arrests—with expert assistance and with about fifteen months' full control of all documents, was unable to secure a conviction on a single point. The accused defended themselves under every disadvantage. In matters of this kind much often depends on the production or interpretation of a document. In these cases the prosecution had all documents in their hands, and certain of these papers asked for by the defence were withheld till the very last moment ; and in one instance a most important document on which the case very much depended was not produced at all. In dismissing one of the cases Mr. Sladen remarked that had a certain paper, which was brought forward on the last day, been produced at first, as it ought to have been, he would not have issued the warrant, and there would have been no case.

"One Who Knows" takes very serious exception to the figure I quoted as the probable cost of this prosecution to the State—Rs. 20,000. I [illegible] reason to make the figure lower, and it refers [illegible] he cost to the State only. The popular idea is that the cost to the State has been much heavier, and it is certain that when the cost is counted after the pending civil suit is over, the figure will be close on half a lakh of rupees. In judging of this matter, it must be remembered that these cases have been going on for seven months ; during which time a number of professional men have been engaged, so that I think, considering all these things, Rs. 20,000 may be looked upon as rather a low figure. And this when it is well known that there is next to no money left for public works.

I quite agree with "One Who Knows" that Government ought to "examine for themselves the records of all these cases." I would even go a step further and suggest to them to call for a special report from Mr. Sladen on all the cases which came before him, and his opinion on the evidence and proceedings generally of the prosecution. Mr. Beaman has, it is understood, been asked for such a report. To make the Government enquiry more complete, it would be necessary for some independent person to thoroughly investigate all the items of the expenditure of the State in working up these cases, and to ascertain who has derived most profit from these prosecutions.

For the benefit of "One Who Knows" and others who take an interest in these miserable prosecutions, I will endeavour to send you the complaints in all the cases and the judgments, for publication in your paper.—Yours, &c.

YOUR BHOWNUGGER CORRESPONDENT.

Bhownugger, May 12.

THE *Deccan Standard* champions Mr. Keay thus :—The chorus of abuse that pursues the name of Mr. Seymour Keay, is the best proof that could be desired that he is already making his mark in Parliament. He has already established a reputation for two valuable qualities—tenacity and industry. Though not much of a speaker, he is undoubtedly an able writer and financier, while he is practically impervious to abuse. It happens, rather unfortunately for his course of action this Session, that the Opposition had decided to place no insuperable obstacles in the way of the Land Purchase Bill. Says the *World* :—The only Parliament result of the discussions on the Purchase Bill has been the revelation of Mr. Seymour Keay in all his peculiar features. Mr. Keay has surprised the House by financial puzzles which no one can comprehend, and which he himself cannot explain. He is the *l'homme incompris* of the Radical party. He was continually discovering financial miscalculations in the Land Bill ; but somehow he could never bring his explanations down to the intelligence of the level of Mr. Goschen. The Radicals took Mr. Keay's finance on trust ; but his own front bench were as greatly perplexed as Mr. Goschen. Mr. Keay has succeeded in making figures as obscure as the philosophy of Hegel, and will be henceforth known as the incomprehensible financier.

WHEN the whole of the Manipur story is known, writes a contemporary, there will be many experiences to set off against the central disaster. The story of the retreat of the Langthobal guard will be read with pride and admiration. Jemadar Birbal Nagarkoti showed the intrepid courage and unfailing resource of a true leader. In the fight at Palel both he and the men of the 43rd under his command attracted the attention of Lieutenant Grant by their dash and gallantry.

THE UNIVERSITY TOWER TRAGEDY.

TRIAL OF MANOCKJEE ASLAJEE.

MANOCKJEE ASLAJEE, who stands charged with being privy to an outrage or attempted outrage on the young Parsee woman, Buchoobai, who lost her life in so tragic a manner on the 25th of April last, and with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and also with murdering the other Parsee girl, Pherozebai, by throwing her from the Tower, was brought before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday afternoon. As might have been expected there was a large gathering of Parsees present in Court. When the accused was marched into Court between two police sepoys, and placed in the dock, he presented a most pitiable spectacle. From his appearance it would seem that he had suffered both physically and mentally during his incarceration since the jury returned their verdict of murder against him. He looked thin and haggard ; his cheeks were sunken ; his eyes were swollen and bloodshot, and moved restlessly about the Court till the proceedings commenced. He presented in fact a very picture of despair, and when the recording of evidence began he seemed less interested in what was going on than any present. Mr. Frere, Government Solicitor, prosecuted ; and Mr. Dhairyavan, barrister-at-law, appeared for the accused :—

Mr. Frere, in opening the case for the prosecution, said, the accused was now brought up before his Worship in consequence of the evidence given at the Coroner's inquest, and in consequence of the finding of the jury on that evidence. He stood charged with two offences, the first offence was his being concerned in an outrage or attempted outrage on the person of Buchoobai by some person or persons unknown, and that he was privy to that outrage, or attempted outrage, under which circumstances he was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder. He was charged, secondly, with the murder of one or other of the Parsee ladies Pherozebai or Buchoobai, inasmuch as he threw her over from the top of the balcony, and therefore caused her death. The evidence which would be called before his Worship in support of these charges had already been called before the Coroner ; and his Worship would be asked to hear a very small portion of the evidence, so far as the prosecution were concerned, and what was called would be in support of the theory of the prosecution. He thought that course was the only one to adopt there. A great deal of evidence was given before the Coroner which the defence might very likely think relevant or material for their defence ; and of course that evidence was all on record. It was just as much within their power, therefore, to call that evidence as it was for him to call the evidence he proposed to produce. It was not a case where he had the information before himself alone, and no one else. They could lead what evidence they pleased in order to assist them in their case. The evidence which he would call before his Worship would go to prove that those girls were both married, of the respective ages, he believed, of sixteen and twenty. Their husbands would be called to state whether they were in happy circumstances or not before that occurrence. The evidence would further show that they went to the University gardens about three o'clock or shortly before it on the afternoon of the 25th of April. A witness would be called to show that they were seen outside the Tower, and that near or close to them was seen the accused ; and that when he was passing by he made use of certain expressions, the exact significance of which he (Mr. Frere) did not quite know ; but it was something suggestive or meant for the hearing of the deceased ladies. That witness's evidence would also show that the accused followed the girls to the corner of the University Building, where he was lost sight of by that witness. Then he would call Messrs. Lund and Blockley's man, who kept the key of the Tower. That witness would state that about three or a quarter-past 3 o'clock the accused Manockjee Aslajee, in company with five Hindus—two of whom would be called before his Worship—went up to the top of the Tower ; and shortly after that the two Parsee ladies arrived at the foot of the Tower and went up in company with a sepoy of the Accountant-General's Department. Then it would be shown that after the deceased Parsee ladies went to the top of the Tower, all the people on the top of the Tower went down to the clock-room, with the exception of Manockjee Aslajee, the two Parsee ladies, and the three Parsee children—which children would also be called before his Worship—all of whom were left alone on the top of the Tower. There might be some conflict of evidence as to whether there were any other persons left on the Tower, but the case of the prosecution was based on the evidence of the children who said that they did not see a certain Mahomedan, and Mahomedan boy, or a Bania boy, who, it was alleged by some witnesses, were left on the top as well. That, however, was not the theory of the prosecution. The children's evidence said that the Mahomedan, the Mahomedan boy, and the Bania boy were not left there, and he must therefore take it, as those children said, that they were left alone with the accused Manockjee and the two ladies on the Tower. The evidence of the children was really the chief evidence of the prosecution which would be called before his Worship, and he quite admitted it was the only evidence on which the prosecution would base any case against the accused. To briefly state the evidence of the children, it would be that they went up the Tower about 3 o'clock, and that they found some people there whom it was unnecessary to name, as they all went down before the accused came up, and that Manockjee Aslajee came up in company with two Mahomedans. Manockjee was conversing with these two Mahomedans for some time and then the two Parsee ladies came up. After the two Parsee ladies came up, the two Mahomedans went down ; and then, according to the children's story, his Worship might take it they were left alone on the Tower from that time with the accused and the two Parsee ladies. Those children would describe to his Worship what went on between the Parsee Manockjee and the two Parsee ladies, namely, that he followed them two or three times round the Tower and that they then went down below, the accused following the ladies. According to the evidence it was about a quarter-past 3, and they were down below about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour. Then the two Parsee girls came up in a state which would be described to his Worship, and from which the prosecution would suggest that something in the shape of an outrage must have been perpetrated or attempted to be perpetrated on those two ladies. If

a *prima facie* case or not. He wished to know as it would guide him in his conduct in the defence.

His Worship said the practice had always been for the Coroner not to send the inquiry before the Magistrate when a *prima facie* case had been made out, but to send the accused charged to be tried by the High Court.

Mr. Dhairyavan said, in conducting the defence before his Worship, he had two courses left open to him, either to cross-examine the witnesses then, or reserve his cross-examination till the case was brought before the Sessions if it was sent there.

His Worship could only tell him what he had told others before, that the case would probably be committed to the Sessions if a *prima facie* case was made out.

Ardeshir Burjorjee Godrej, the husband of the deceased Buchoobai, was the first witness called, who said he was likewise a brother of Pherozebai, who also met with her death on the 25th of April last. Continuing, he said: Pherozebai was the wife of Sorabjee Dhunjeeshaw Dustoor. Buchoobai and I never lived together as husband and wife, but we lived in the same house with Pherozebai and her husband. I last saw my wife alive about half-past 2 on the 25th of April. She was then quite well, and was a person of good spirits. She was not of a melancholy turn of mind. I saw Pherozebai last alive at the same time as I saw Buchoobai. That was in my house when Pherozebai was dressing; Pherozebai was also in good spirits. My wife's age was about 20 and my sister Pherozebai's was about 16 years of age. Before they went out my wife asked me if I would take tea; but neither of them told me where they were going, and subsequently I saw both the dead bodies of Buchoobai and Pherozebai at the University Hall, about a quarter to 7 that same evening.

Mr. Dhairyavan declined to cross-examine.

Ranchordas Bugwandas, a broker, dealing in carriages and horses, residing in Bazaar Gate Street, said:—I remember the day the Parsee ladies fell from the University Tower. I was at the University Gardens on that day about seven or eight minutes to three in the afternoon. I spoke to a *mallee* there. I saw the accused there. He was following two Parsee ladies; I saw him whistle, and heard him say something.

What did he say?—He said *lodkha chalia*.

The Magistrate: How do you translate that?

The Interpreter: *Lodkha* is a slang term, and is used in speaking disparagingly of women. It may mean gay, fast, or a flirt; but I have been unable to find the word in any dictionary. *Chalia* means "here they go."

Mr. Frere: How far were these ladies off from the accused?—About twenty paces, the accused being behind the two Parsee ladies when he said this.

And did you see what the ladies did when the accused said this?—The ladies turned and looked behind; and the accused hid his face from the ladies by turning it round away from them. That was all the accused did or said; and the Parsee ladies went straight on towards the Library, and I lost sight of them as they went round a wall of the Tower. The accused kept on following them and I lost sight of him also as he went round the Library wall on the same side as the ladies.

Did you ask to see the bodies of these ladies?—No; I did not; and I did not see the Parsee ladies after.

Can you describe their dress?—Yes; the two ladies were dressed in black *sarees*. One of the ladies had boots of a brown colour, and the other black. The lady who was thin looking had something like a book in her hand, and the stout lady had spectacles on.

Mr. Dhairyawan declined to cross-examine.

Gungajee Heerajee said: I am a coolie in the service of Messrs. Lund and Blockley, and am employed in winding up the University Clock. I keep the key of the lower entrance of the Tower. I remember the day the Parsee ladies fell from the Tower. About 3 o'clock that day I was at the door of the Tower under the porch. I was alone then. At first two Marwarees came about a quarter-to-three, and I opened the door and allowed them to go up the Tower. After them came five or six Mussalman women, one Mussalman, and a boy, and I let them go up the Tower. Next came two Parsee girls, and one Parsee boy. I cannot identify them for I did not know them. They do not live in my neighbourhood. They were between 9 and 10 years old; they might be more or less, but I paid no special attention to their ages. I let them go upstairs. At the same time one old Mahomedan, one Mahomedan boy, and a Bania boy went up. I can identify them. I omitted to mention there was a Bania boy with the Mussalman women who went up. After them came the guests of the Secretariat peon. I know the Secretariat peon (called and identified). That is the peon. His name is Dowlat Luximon. I can also identify the people who came with Dowlat.

Before these latter people came had you let any one down?—No, when the Secretariat peon and his five friends came I said, "let the persons who have gone up come down, and then I will let you in." While I was talking with them the Parsee came (identifies the accused). It was the accused. He gave me seven pice, and then I opened the door and let the accused in, and also the five guests of the Secretariat peon. I remained downstairs, and the sepoy remained below also. About ten minutes afterwards two Parsee ladies came. At the time the University havildar and Dowlat were sitting at the door (the havildar Atmaram Babajee was called). That is the havildar. The two Parsee ladies went to them and they had some conversation with the havildar, but I did not hear it. Afterwards they went into the University Hall, but I did not see what they did when they went into the hall. The havildar Atmaram came back in about four minutes, and I had some conversation with him. He asked me to give him the keys of the clock-room. He also asked me if I wished to go up and show the clock machinery to the Parsee ladies. I said I did not want to go, as I had gone up twice, and I gave Atmaram the keys. I know there are two empty rooms in the Tower below the clock-room. Those rooms are kept unlocked.

Did you see Manockjee Aalajee again that day?—I do not remember. I saw Mussalmans and Marwarees come down. I heard the door knocked, and I saw people pass out; but I cannot remember who they were.

After the Parsee ladies went into the University Tower, did you let any one else through the spiral staircase?—Yes, I let up two Babus. That was about half-past three.

And did you see the bodies of the Parsee ladies on that day?—Yes, but I do not know the time. I was away drinking water about four minutes and left the door open. When I came back Atmaram came down and gave the keys to me. I saw some people running and I went to the front by the porch, and saw the bodies of the two Parsee ladies lying on the road.

Mr. Dhairyawan declined to cross-examine.

Luxmon Narayan, a peon in the employ of Narayanji Dhurumsey examined by Mr Frere, said:—I remember the day the Parsee ladies fell from the Tower. I went to the Tower on that day about three o'clock in the afternoon with a Hindu boy. When I got to the bottom of the Tower I saw the key-keeper Gungaji Heeraji. There were some small boys there, and they were joking with him.

Mr. Frere: What did you do?—I asked for permission to go up, but Gungaji would not allow me as some people had gone up. In the meantime an Accountant-General's peon Dowlat came there with three guests. Dowlat asked for permission to allow them to go up; but he was not allowed. A Parsee came there. (witness identifies the prisoner.) The accused put his hand in his pocket and gave Gungajee something. Gungajee opened the door and the accused, Dowlat's three guests, I and my friend went up.

Did you go up to the top?—Yes.

Whom did you see when you got there?—I saw five or six Mahomedan women. There was a Mussalman with them and a Mussalman boy. There were two boys, one with the women and one with an old Mahomedan. I also saw a Bania boy.

What did you do when you got to the top?—The accused was in front of us. We all turned to the south. We five walked round the top of the Tower and came to the bells. We were attending to the chiming of the bells. While we were looking at the bells the peon Dowlat came up with two Parsee ladies. They went from our left to the back of the Tower.

They went round in the same direction as wehad.

When they went round did you see where the accused was?—When we went round I saw the accused standing at the corner near the sea and the High Court.

Did you see him standing there or did you see him move from there?—I saw him standing there when I left. I did not see the accused after that.

Did anyone else come up after the Parsee ladies came up?—I did not see anybody else come up.

What did you do when the ladies came up?—We intended going down, but the University Havildar Atmaram came up with the keys.

After he came up what did you do?—After Atmaram went and had some conversation we five or six, went below. These were Dowlat's three guests, Atmaram, and myself. I do not remember if anybody else went down with us.

Where did you go?—To the clock-room.

When you left the top of the balcony whom did you leave there?—The old Mahomedan, the Mussalman boy, and the Bania boy. Those were the only persons whom I could see. These three persons were near the bells.

After you saw the Parsee ladies go round the Tower did you see them again?—No. From the time the Parsee ladies went round the Tower till I went down, I remained standing by the bells.

How long did you remain in the clock-room after you went down? For about three or four minutes. After that we five and Dowlat descended and I went out by the door under the porch. When I came out I saw the two Parsee ladies lying on the ground and a crowd of persons collected around them.

Babaji Suddoo, a student, sworn, said: I am a friend of the last witness Luximon Narayen. I went with him on that day to the Tower. It was in the afternoon. When I got to the bottom of the Tower I saw Gungaji Heeraji. I saw the accused there and he put his hands into his pockets twice, and gave something to Gungaji, who opened the door.

Witness corroborated the testimony of his friend Luximon Narayen.

Witness, continuing, said: After we came down I did not see anybody else go up after the Parsee ladies ascended. I did not see anybody else besides the six people on the top balcony. I have no idea of how long we were in the clock-room. We came out by the same gate we went in by. When I went out I saw the two Parsee ladies lying on the ground.

The enquiry was here adjourned till to-day, at 11 a. m.

Mr. Cooper announced that a pardon would be given to any accomplice in a crime not being the actual perpetrator of murder who would give evidence leading to the conviction of a murder or tending thereto and that a pardon or a remission of sentence, in case of conviction, would be given to an accomplice who would give true and full information leading to a conviction in a crime of outrage or indecent assault.

Mr. Baba Luximon, Interpreter to the Court, translated the above to those present, and on the suggestion of the Magistrate, with the concurrence of the Public Prosecutor, it was decided that the announcement should be posted throughout the Court and the police stations.

Mr. Frere reminded his Worship of the necessity for the attendance of the Babu at Calcutta who, as Superintendent Brewin mentioned, was the most reliable witness in the case as to the question of time.

Mr. Cooper said he would summon his attendance by wire.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE CLOCK TOWER TRAGEDY.

YESTERDAY'S *Rast Goftar*, in commenting upon the Government Resolution, says:—Another argument on which Government have based their conclusion is that the Coroner's jury have returned a verdict of murder against Maneckji Aslaji. "It would appear, therefore, that a pecuniary inducement for the production of evidence against Maneckji Aslaji would be superfluous." This remark is based upon the assumption that the evidence which the Coroner's jury have considered sufficient to bring in a verdict of murder in order that the accused may be placed before a court to take his trial, must also be sufficient to convict and hang him. Should this proposition be accepted, we should ignore the essential difference between the functions to be performed by a Coroner's jury and a jury at the Sessions. The evidence which may be quite sufficient for a Coroner's jury to return a verdict by which the inquiry may be advantageously continued, may not, in itself, be sufficient for a jury to bring in a verdict which goes to convict and punish. In the present case the Coroner's jury have disclosed by their verdict a correct conception of their duty and responsibility, as well as a proper appreciation of the evidence before them. Their verdict furnishes a good and reasonable working hypothesis to the police, if only the police were to work on it. It indicates the line on which they should conduct their inquiry, and it is now, more than ever, their duty to see if further evidence can be brought against the man whom a strong suspicion brands as the destroyer of innocent lives. * * * * * * In the face of this catastrophe, the duty of the community is plain and imperative. The horrible deed has burnt itself into the hearts and minds of the community. The feeling of excitement it has created is deep and intense, and it continues unabated, though two months nearly have passed over the event. The Parsis are anxiously awaiting their representative men to move in the matter, and to move promptly and wisely; but they grieve to see that hitherto their representative men have made no sign,—that they are slumbering in the face of an event which ought to move their humanity and compel action without any regard to personal considerations of any kind whatsoever. It is possible that they want some time to mature their wisdom. But on this occasion promptness is most essential. The first thing immediately necessary is a respectful representation to Government to appoint an independent committee of inquiry. The second thing immediately necessary is to collect a large fund with the immediate object of meeting the heavy expenses of the trial and the ulterior object of preserving a glorious memory. It would be cruelly wrong and unjust that those who have lost their dear ones should also suffer the heavy penalty of legal expenses. It is a cause, not their own but that of the community. The amount of a fund which has been started elsewhere is miserably inadequate to the object in view. But we are confident that if a fund were raised under the guidance of responsible men, duly appointed in the name of the community at a public meeting, the total collection will be commensurate with the strong feeling which burns within them, and will be adequate to the call which is made upon their duty and their humanity.

The *Indian Spectator*, in commenting on the Resolution, says:—It is hard to trace in it a desire on the part of the Government to mince matters or shirk its own share of responsibility in the affair, though we wish it had now warmed itself to action instead of assuming a position of self-complacency and placidity, thinking that the time is not yet ripe for the higher authorities to intervene. We are told the practice followed in England by Home Secretaries and endorsed by Parliament is one of not giving large rewards in cases of serious crime, for they are productive of but ineffectual and mischievous results; that rewards lead to no practical result beyond satisfying a public demand for conspicuous action; and that they operate prejudicially by relaxing the exertions of the police. In some cases these may seem to be cogent reasons; but there are cases and cases, and we are inclined to think that when the circumstances of a particular case demand it, the offer of a reward must not be deemed out of the question. The existence of such circumstances in the Tower affair cannot be denied, for the proceedings in the Coroner's Court have quite made it clear that the police shelved all inquiry the very next day after the occurrence, thus affording the culprits an opportunity to make good their escape, if they were minded to appeal to this resort or enabling them to take the necessary precautions to defy the law. This grave dereliction of duty apart, the subsequent conduct of the police—their so-called cross-examination, their pinning their faith to a crotchet of their own, their carelessness to bring a clue to a successful issue—was not only tantamount to a denial of justice to the party suffering from this terrible calamity, but we shall not be surprised if it gave the culprits a capital opportunity to avail themselves of whatever means of self-defence and protection they can lay hands on, and, thus forewarned and forearmed, to mock the majesty of British justice. Such being the circumstances connected with the Tower case, we believe it would have given no little satisfaction to the public if a reward had been declared by the Government for truthful evidence leading to the satisfactory detection of crime.

COMMENTING on the position of the Leprosy Commission towards Dr. Chew, the *Indian Daily News* writes:—"When the Commission was in Calcutta, the editor of the *Mahommedan Observer* drew attention to what had been done and attempted, and the paper was sent to the Commission. One at least of the members was residing in the Great Eastern Hotel within a few yards of our office. We wrote to him thrice, trying to direct the attention of the Commissioners to certain facts. But the letters were received with extreme discourtesy, not even being acknowledged. These facts do not say much for the earnestness of the members or the thoroughness of their enquires. Though something like a hundred cases of leprosy were under treatment by Dr. Chew about the time the Commissioners were in Calcutta, it does not appear that they ever made the slightest enquiry on the subject, in any direction where information might be given! During their visit to Southern India they never went near the Mangalore Leper Dispensary, where the Jesuit Father professes to have had great success in the treatment of leprosy with Count Mattei's medicines. These facts are unaccountable as regards a body of presumably competent men, specially appointed to enquire into a specific disease and to seek information where it might be found. They seem to have sought it where it was not to be found, and now we hear great blowing of trumpets that they have been Pasteurising and Kochising at Simla and have found the leper bacillus. They seem to have cultivated corruption where they have failed to find a cure."

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

NEWS received from Chalt, *via* Gilgit, states that up to the 3rd instant, the Naga tribesmen had shown no inclination to attack the troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, who was still occupying the position originally taken up.

THE Financial Department, says the *Pioneer*, will shortly be busily engaged in considering the new quinquennial provincial contracts, as the present ones expire on March 31st, 1892. The various local Governments will probably tax their ingenuity to show budgets which will not admit of their contributions to Imperial funds being largely increased.

A REPORT issued by the Home Department shows that 64 earthquakes were felt in the Japanese Empire on 24 days in March last, the day on which the largest number was felt being the 21st, when there were 9 shocks.

THE work of provisioning the garrison of Manipur is proceeding slowly but surely. The stores sent up the Brahmaputra are being taken by country-boats to Dimapore, some fifty miles beyond Golaghat, and thence forwarded to Nichuguard and Kohima, ready for despatch by mules, ponies, and bullocks to Manipur. Five hundred mules from Madras and a similar number of bullocks—purchased this time by the Commissariat Department and not by the Bengal Government—were landed at Shekarighat on May 26th; ten elephants and some ponies have been sent in from Tammu; and the sick transport animals on the Cachar line, now closed, are gradually getting fit for work again. There will thus be, in a little time, a fair amount of transport available on the Kohima-Manipur route, and if more is required mules will be sent from Upper Burma. The animals will in any case have a hard time before them, as the rainy season has now thoroughly set in and the road is not a metalled one.

THE Japanese Government has resolved to salve the ill-fated Turkish frigate Ertoghroul. Several objects, such as cannon and firearms, have been withdrawn from the wreck, the finds including some of the presents sent by the Mikado to the Sultan, and the insignia of the Order conferred by the Emperor of Japan upon Osman Pasha.

THE long-expected marriages in the Tanjore Palace came off the evening of the 1st instant between 5 and 11 p.m. with great *eclat* and amidst Oriental pomp and splendour. Three weddings were celebrated the same afternoon, in which the brides were a great grand-daughter of Sivaji and a daughter and a grand-daughter of two of his brothers-in-law, the bridegrooms being respectively a grand-son and the two sons of other brothers-in-law. Though the actual wedding took place but on Monday, the two days preceding it and the two days succeeding it are also included in the "marriage days," so the number of days occupied by a Royal wedding in the Tanjore Raj is five, and every one of these days has its own distinctly significant rituals and *tamashas*.

HYDROPHOBIA seems to have assumed really serious proportions in Singagore. During the period of about a week up to the 18th ult. there were no less than twelve persons bitten, and several dogs either rabid or certain to be so soon, with, to use the language of a contemporary, "another series of cases not unlikely to result from these, both of rabies in the dog and by hydrophobia in the human being."

COAST defence rehearsals will not be held this year in the Madras Presidency, but the sum of Rs. 15,000, sanctioned for that purpose in the Military Budget estimates, will be utilised for Camps of Instruction and field firing towards the end of the year and in January next.

CONSIDERABLY more attention seems to be devoted to the recreation of the inmates of Lunatic Asylums in the Bombay Presidency than in this province, writes the Punjab paper, where, indeed, little or nothing is done to vary the monotony of the lives of these unfortunate beings. We notice from the last report on the administration of Lunatic Asylums in Bombay that, in October last year, Lord Harris sanctioned certain grants to those institutions for wall decorations, pictures, library books, newspapers, both English and vernacular, games, musical instruments and other amusements, in order, it is said, to improve generally the condition of life, and add to the happiness of the inmates. It was reported by Superintendents that the lunatics fully appreciated these amusements and additional pleasures, and it may be well understood how many of them must have enjoyed the occasional treat of hearing native musicians playing for them. We would hesitate, however, to commend the action of the Bombay Government to the consideration of the Punjab administration, although there are only two asylums in this province, and the additional expense would not be great. There are more urgent calls upon the public funds than pictures and literature for lunatics; and we believe that the Deputy Commissioner has already acquired a piece of land for the Lahore asylum, to enable lunatics of the agriculturist class to occupy their weary leisure hours in simple gardening. Any expenditure over and above this to provide recreation and amusement in our asylums should easily be forthcoming from private charity, if any effort were made to organise it.

A HOME correspondent informs a contemporary that the Bishop of Jerusalem, who preached at Saint Jude's London on the 7th ult., Ascension Day, referred incidentally in the course of his sermon to the return of the Jews to Palestine, into which city, he said, they are flocking from all parts of the world. The rains which have not fallen regularly in Palestine for eighteen centuries have for the last three years been so copious that the people are beginning to plant fruit, and the soil which has been unproductive ever since the place was deserted in A. D. 70 has begun to show signs of extreme fertility, the vines that were planted three years ago making now a good return. The Bishop also alluded to missionary work in Jerusalem, which is slowly making such way that the Rabbin curse the Christians in their Synagogues "The good Bishop's house is near the Mount of Olives, and from it may be seen the spot from which our Saviour ascended to Heaven. Close to Mount Carmel is a cave hewn out of the rock which is used as a Mission Room. It is said to have once been used as a school for the sons of the prophets, and is not far from the cave of the prophet Elijah. Can the return of the Jews in such numbers to Jerusalem be the fulfilment of one of the signs foretold in Holy Scripture of the near approach of the second coming of Christ?"

"TRUTH" confirms the statement that Lord Beaconsfield was addicted to opium in carefully measured doses. On the last occasion that he spoke in the House of Lords, it says, he wound up the debate. Several Liberal peers had intended to speak, but Lord Granville told them that he had received a private intimation that the Tory leader must rise at once, or he would be unable to speak at all, owing to the effect of some drug that he had been obliged to take.

BY permission of the Duke of Westminster, a concert was to have been given in Grosvenor House on the afternoon of Friday, June 5th, in aid of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund for supplying medical relief to the women of India. The *Daily Telegraph* says:—Her ladyship is personally superintending the arrangements, and has been able already to complete an attractive programme, which ought to secure the substantial augmentation of a fund which has proved of incalculable service to the women of our Eastern Empire.

IN English politics the day of the pamphlet and the lampoon has passed away. In Germany, however, where the press is comparatively undeveloped and impotent, political poetry is still possible. A certain Count von Westarp has just produced a rhyming brochure on the disgrace of Bismarck, which has attained in a few weeks a sale of thirty thousand copies. It is couched in the form of a paper by the German nation to the Emperor for the restoration to favour of the man who has made Germany. Count von Westarp's delicate and polished satire is the most telling attack that has yet been made on the young Emperor.

MESSRS. PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.

THE sixth annual meeting of the directors and shareholders of Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Company's premises, Fort, Bombay. Mr. D. Gostling, chairman of the company, presided, and there was a meagre attendance of shareholders. The directors' report for the year ending 28th Feb. 1890 was as follows:—

It will be seen from the accounts now furnished that the anticipations referred to in the circular issued by Mr. Phillips last year, have been realized. The balance at credit of profit and loss account this year is Rs. 2,203-10-4, after liquidating the loss of Rs. 64,323-10-9, being a total profit of Rs. 66,527-5-11 for the year. Your directors consider this very satisfactory; the largest profit made in any former year being Rs. 46,624-7-3, and they think that the profit made this year is such as might be expected under careful management, and corresponds more than former years to profits made by similar trading companies. In order to obtain this favourable result, every effort was made during the year to curtail expenses; and on comparing last year's expenditure with the year just closed, you will find a substantial saving under every heading, making in all a total saving of nearly Rs. 40,000. The amount due to the bank was paid off last October, and a portion of the sums due to Mr. Phillips and other depositors, was also paid, so that the company's liabilities this year are less by Rs. 1,40,681-12-6 than last year. Your directors consider this reflects great credit on the general manager and the staff. The stock this year has been carefully taken and checked. All the stock-in-trade and properties belonging to the company are fully insured. Your new premises at Byculla were not, as expected, finished in September of last year, and it was not until the present month that they were ready for occupation. They are very commodious and afford great facilities for the thorough working of the business. A sum of about Rs. 60,000 has already been paid towards the building. Out of this Mr. Phillips has advanced Rs. 50,000, which will appear in the balance-sheet of next year against the value of the Byculla premises. The general manager points out that bad debts to the extent of Rs. 7,325-13-9 ought to be written off. Nearly all this belongs to Bombay, and should have been written off before. There is also a sum of Rs. 2,765-9-6, being certain defalcations by the customs clerk in the previous years which was not included in last year's balance-sheet, as it was thought it might be recovered; only a small portion, however, was recovered. Your directors propose that these items should be written off against the reserve fund, so that the company may be able to start the new year, as far as possible, with a clear balance-sheet. The staff having worked so well last year under adverse circumstances, your directors have much pleasure in recommending a bonus of half a month's salary to all who have been in the company's service during the year under report.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he did not know what he could say about the business of last year more pertinent than what was stated in the director's report. It seemed to him it was a most satisfactory document. He had during the past year felt a little anxious how the business would work out, considering their losses in the previous year. He felt to a considerable extent, Mr. Phillips was on his trial, so that he might be able to show them, by his energy and knowledge of the business, if it was in his power to pull it round. Had he not come out when he did, he (the chairman) could not help but feel that the firm must have eventually come to grief. They had, however, now to congratulate themselves on the very successful working of the past year, which he took to be a happy augury of the future stability of the concern. The accounts shewed that they had earned of actual profit Rs. 66,527, being nearly 50 per cent. more than was ever made in any previous years. Unfortunately, owing to the losses made in the previous year, they could not divide any profit. It was not advisable to do so, but they had entirely liquidated the losses of the last year, and a moderate balance was added to the credit of the profit and loss account. Next year he trusted they would be able to declare a substantial dividend.

Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Randeria seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Stead proposed that Mr. D. Gostling and Dr. E. H. R. Langley be re-appointed directors.

The motion was seconded by Mr. A. M. A. Fernandes and carried.

The appointment of Mr. E. R. Smetham, who was elected a director in the place of Mr. A. C. Walker, was confirmed on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Randeria.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Bertie Smith, Mr. Hugh S. Symons was appointed auditor of the Company, with a remuneration of Rs. 350 per annum, out of which Rs. 100 is paid to the Poona auditor.

The Chairman said it was stated in the report that the staff having worked so well under adverse circumstances, the directors had much pleasure in recommending that a bonus of half a month's salary be paid them. They had never had a resolution of that character before, but early in the year the directors made a promise that if the business turned out satisfactorily, they would pay the bonus. He had now much pleasure in proposing that that promise be fulfilled and half a month's salary be paid as a bonus to the assistants who had been in the company's service during the year under report.

Mr. J. P. Randeria seconded, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

The usual vote of thanks concluded the business of the meeting.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RELIEFS.

THE following movements in relief of the troops of this Presidency will be carried out during next trooping season, under arrangements which will be notified hereafter by the Quarter-master General:—

FIELD ARTILLERY.

27th Field Battery, from Amedabad to Kirkee.
28th Field Battery, from Karachi to England.
35th Field Battery, from Kirkee to Ahmedabad.
26th Field Battery, from Hyderabad to Kirkee.
53rd Field Battery, from Kirkee to Hyderabad.
55th Field Battery, from Kirkee to Deesa.
72nd Field Battery, from Deesa to Kirkee.
47th Field Battery, from England to Karachi.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 2 Western Division Royal Artillery, from Bombay to Aden.
No. 3 Southern Division Royal Artillery, from Bombay to Karachi.
No. 5 Southern Division Royal Artillery, from Aden to Mandalay.
No. 18 Southern Division Royal Artillery, from Karachi to Rangoon.
No. 14 Eastern Division Royal Artillery, from Rawalpindi to Bombay.
No. 21 Eastern Division Royal Artillery, from Madras to Bombay.

MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY.

No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery from Loralai to Poona.

BRITISH CAVALRY.

7th Hussars, from Secunderabad to Mhow.
18th Hussars, from Mhow to Umballa.

NATIVE CAVALRY.

1st Bombay Lancers, from Deesa and Rajkote to Neemuch and Nasirabad.
2nd Bombay Lancers, from Neemuch and Nasirabad to Poona.
3rd Bombay Cavalry, from Poona to Deesa and Rajkote.
6th Bombay Cavalry, from Jacobabad to Quetta.
7th Bombay Lancers, from Quetta to Jacobabad.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, from Aden to England.
2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, from Dinapore to Aden.
2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, from Mhow to Quetta.
2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, from Quetta to Mhow.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

7th Bombay Infantry, from Mhow to Rajkote.
12th Bombay Infantry, from Quetta to Kampti.
14th Bombay Infantry, from Bhooj to Deesa.
16th Bombay Infantry, from Raipore to Aden.
17th Bombay Infantry, from Aden to Ahmedabad.
19th Bombay Infantry, from Nasirabad to Raipur.
20th Bombay Infantry, from Deesa to Bhooj.
22nd Bombay Infantry, from Ahmedabad to Nasirabad.
23rd Bombay Infantry, from Kampti to Quetta.
24th Bombay Infantry, from Rajkote to Mhow.

Apropos of the pathetic appeal of Sir George Greaves to the officers of the Bombay Army not to travel second-class on P. & O. steamers, *Truth* is informed by "a high authority" that French officers on their return from Tonquin generally travel second-class by the Messageries steamers. Perhaps, observes the *Madras Mail*, the knowledge of this fact may lead Sir George Greaves to dismiss his anxiety for the threatened "prestige of British officers."

COMPLIMENTARY PARTY TO MR. DAWOODBHOY MOOSABHOY, J.P.

A MEETING of all the sects of the Mahomedan community was held yesterday evening, at the bungalow of Hajee Aga Abdul Hoosein Shirazee, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, to congratulate Mr. Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy on his appointment as a Justice of the Peace, Mr. Abdulla Meherally Dharamsi, solicitor, presiding. The hall was crowded. Amongst those present were Mowlani Hydayatullah, late Turkish Consul, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali, Messrs. Mir Sarfrazally, Moulavi Abdul Kader Jetaykar, Hajee Abdul Rehman Jetaykar, Munshi Sayyid Muinuddin, Sulleman Abdul valad Nakoda Mahomed Ismael, Nenjee Khairaz, Rehimtoola Khairaz, Shaik Ahmed Isa Khalifa, Said Abdul Rehman, Dr. Goolam Surbar, and others. Mr. Dharamsi said that it was unnecessary here to introduce Mr. Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, as he was well known to all present. He was a man of sterling character, always ready to assist his co-religionists, and always took interest in the welfare of the Mahomedan community in general. Although, Mr. Dharamsi said, Mr. Dawoodbhoy was a man of ancient times, his ideas were quite recent, and his views enlightened. He had done very valuable services to the Anjuman-i-Islam Association, and therefore it behoved the Mahomedan brothers to congratulate him on his being appointed a Justice of the Peace. Mr. Munshi Sayyid Muinuddin, on behalf of the *Mahfil-i-Khatam-i-Sawab*, congratulated Mr. Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy on his appointment as a Justice of the Peace. In doing so Mr. Munshi recounted the past services of Mr. Dawoodbhoy to the Mahomedan community, and said that they would not but find Mr. Dawoodbhoy's hand in every great work done by the Mahomedans. Government, Mr. Munshi said, had done an honour to a deserving man when it appointed Mr. Dawoodbhoy a Justice of the Peace, and they were very thankful to the Government for the honour which had been done to Mr. Dawoodbhoy. Mr. Munshi wished that Mr. Dawoodbhoy might live long to enjoy the honour conferred on him. He also thanked Mr. Hajee Aga Abdul Hussein Shirazi for kindly allowing the meeting to be held in his bungalow. Garlands of flowers were then placed round the neck of Mr. Dawoodbhoy, for whom three cheers were given. After partaking of some refreshment, the assembly dispersed with the distribution of bouquets of flowers.

TOLSTOI ON SOCIALISM.

WHEN Tolstoi goes out for his daily walk he dresses like any other peasant, writes an American correspondent who interviewed him. He says:—I can scarcely realise that the rough Colossus striding along so swiftly was the high priest of Russian letters.

"Colonel Ingersoll has said some foolish words," he remarked, as we descended through a little copse of birch trees. "He says that Christ's Sermon on the Mount is not practical as applied to our present industrialism. He talks as if industrialism were a law instead of a product of human activity, which can be changed. The whole idea of compulsion is wrong. It is upon that that governments base their claims. In my new work I am going to quote Thomas Jefferson's declaration that the least government is the best government. No government at all is better still."

"That is socialism, Count."

"I know it is."

"You'll find Thomas Jefferson a poor witness for you if your arguments are socialistic."

"And you don't believe in socialism?" asked the Count.

"No. Our idea is to throw as much responsibility on the individual as possible and so develop the individual character instead of merging individuality into society. We believe that when you try to level man you level downward, not upward. But we also believe that society must wield certain powers in order to restrain the ruthless and the lawless."

"Why should there be any laws?"

"Because, Count, contracts must be kept and individual rights guarded."

"Why should contracts be kept? When a man does not want to work why should he be compelled to?"

"Because great enterprises could not be carried out."

"Why should they be carried out?"

"Because railways and bridges and ships and telegraphs bring men closer together and hasten the day when the whole world will be one big family."

The Count walked on in silence.

"There is a good idea in that. Anything that brings us men's thoughts is good."

"Without the printing press I could not have known your teachings."

"True, true. But it would be better to get on the right track and live lives of love and truth than to build bridges. Without human slavery the pyramids of Egypt could not have been built. We can do without the pyramids, but we cannot do without liberty. I saw a terrible thing in Toula two days ago. The son of my shoemaker friend works from six o'clock every morning until twelve o'clock every night as an apprentice to a shoemaker. Shoes are comfortable inventions, but we had better go barefooted than spoil human beings. If we can have the great enterprises you speak of without violating the truth of the brotherhood of man let them go on, but otherwise let them stop. It is better to live as the peasants live and follow the Christ ideal than to build up vast material systems at the expense of the spiritual life."

"Did you ever hear, Count, of the Irish soldier who insisted that he was the only man in his regiment who was in step?"

The Count was wading through a dangerous part of the road, but he stopped and raised his hand.

"That is not my idea at all," he said. "What I object to is the way men argue with themselves to prove that their selfish and immoral lives are noble, and quote Christ constantly. Christ is not to be understood by any particular passage. It is not fair to base a judgment one way or the other upon any one of Christ's utterances. It is the spirit of His teachings taken as a whole that condemns our civilisation. If Christianity—I don't mean the miraculous kind—were studied with as much honesty as are the writings of those who attack it there would be nobody to say no."

"But without a certain element of selfishness children would have no maternal or paternal care. Without the copyright law authors could not protect their property."

"Authors should write for the love of their fellowmen. It is false to say that writers will not write or thinkers think unless there is a copyright law. I feel no need of such a law and will accept no advantages that it may seek to give me."

"Your ideal is too high for flawed humanity, Count. You are like Louis Kussuth, who told me when I visited him at Turin last year that if he could chose his place in nature he would prefer to be the dew, falling noiselessly and blessing the earth for those who trampled it down."

"I prefer to be a man and love my fellow-man."

The rude dinner was cleared away, the Russian teacher had retired and the lamps were lit in the room, where many a pilgrim has eaten and praised God. On one side of the table was the Countess Tolstoi, serene and contented, working away at some woollen scarf, and on the other sat the Count, his powerful features standing out in the dim light like bronze. Outside the storm lashed the tops of the forest trees and drifted the snow against the huts of the peasants.

A broken-legged dog whined loudly on the staircase.

"Count, I really do not believe that the "Krentzer Sonata" represents your honest opinion of society. You have lived many lives and run almost the whole gamut of human experience. You surely must know that the world has many pure wives and husbands."

The Countess dropped her knitting and listened.

"Frankly it does not represent my views," said the Count. "The statements are too extreme, but they are the statements of a puppet, whose purpose is to make men examine themselves honestly—I want to have marriage purer and nobler than it is."

"Do you regard it as a divine sacrament.."

"Marriage is a divine sacrament whenever a child is born—then only. The sacrament is the birth of a new life."

"There have been attempts to live in colonies on your principle of striving for purity."

"Yes, but not with any great success. The colony idea was useless. A few unmarried people, young men and young women lived together in one house purely at Smolenski and cultivated the earth. But they failed in a financial way.

"The unselfish love was not cohesive enough."

No, no. The trouble was financial. The gentleman you saw yesterday here is a married man who is trying to live according to Christ's idea of purity. The experiments are all individual now, I think."

When midnight came I went to bed. Now I am waiting to be whirled away through the storm from Yasnia Poliana, and Tolstoi has half promised to write another romance for the world.

"HE IS noble that hath noble conditions." A dirty palace is outranked by a cottage cleaned with SAPOLIO. Try a cake in your next house-cleaning. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE EXPULSION OF QUEEN NATALIE.

THE departure of Queen Natalie from Semlin, which took place on the morning of the 20th ult., was the occasion of another demonstration. Till two in the morning her Majesty sat up in her apartments receiving her friends from Belgrade, writing letters and telegrams, and conferring with her Belgrade lawyer, who is shortly to lodge with the Supreme Court a protest against the unconstitutional expulsion of the Queen from Servia, whereby she is deprived of her civil rights. This protest and the lawsuit, if permitted, will keep alive the Queen's memory among the Servians, and the effect will be enhanced by interpellations which will be put in the Skuptshina when it meets.

"A TOUCHING SCENE."

A large number of friends and sympathizers, who at an early hour had arrived from Belgrade, followed the Queen's carriage, which had to proceed at a walking pace to the landing-stage. The leave-taking was very affecting. The ladies present wept bitterly while kissing the Queen's hands for the last time, and comforting her with the assurance that they would leave no stone unturned to bring about her repatriation. Her Majesty was again dressed in black. The ladies of Belgrade presented their Queen with three beautiful floral wreaths and the Belgrade Court purveyors with a silver wreath. Besides these there were deputations of students and officials. Some of the ladies present fell upon their knees and kissed the hem of the Queen's robe. The Queen embraced many of the ladies, and, in tears, begged them all to keep watch over her dear boy, from whom she had been torn by force. It was a touching scene.

"THE HAPPY RETURN OF THE MOTHER OF SERVIA."

As soon as it was over, the Queen resumed her proud attitude, and, bowing with a smile, she descended to her carriage in front of the hotel, where she was received by the multitude with tremendous acclamations. "Zivis!" "The happy return of the mother of Servia!" and similar enthusiastic cries were heard all along the road down to the landing-place. Here the Hungarian police refused admittance to all except about a hundred friends. In order to avoid passing by Belgrade, where crowds were waiting in vain to catch sight of the steamer, the boat steamed by way of the Old Danube. A desire was expressed to accompany King Alexander's mother to Turn-

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Dr. Girard, of Chantilly, has devised a "thermo electric stove," or, in other words, a thermopile made in the form of an ordinary stove. It is cylindrical in shape and stands upright, the outer wall of the cylinder being composed of 700 thermo-electric pairs arranged in circles of 25 going round the circumference. Each element consists of a plate of nickel or white iron, and an alloy of antimony and zinc, with a trace of other metals to give the alloy strength. Each hot junction is enveloped in asbestos, and enclosed in a small protecting case. They are heated by the burning of coke or gas in the hollow interior of the stove; and a chimney conveys away the products of combustion. The stove, while giving heat to a room, also generates electricity for the supply of electric lamps.

The best way to utilise it is to charge 16 accumulators in series. These are capable of feeling lamps of 30 volts, as the electromotive force of the current supplied is 35 volts, and the useful power about 44 watts. The stove can also be heated by coke and Dr. Girard is now engaged in constructing one on a large scale for use in shops, houses, or other buildings.

Very little is known about the weather on the Pamir Steppes, the "roof of the world;" hence a special interest attaches to the recent observations of M. Camus as communicated to the Academie des Sciences, Paris. In the course of this journey in that region, of which the mean altitude is over 4,000 metres and the peaks are higher than Mont Blank, M. Camus found a daily range of temperature of more than 40deg., and sometimes of 60deg. centigrade. The thermometre fell to zero at midnight and the mercury froze before sunrise. The sun's heat was so great that in walking for some hours in one direction the side next the sun felt unpleasantly warm, and that in the shade disagreeably cold, so that it was necessary to turn round and warm both sides.

Chloride of methyl is useful as a local refrigerator, but requires an expensive apparatus to utilize it. Dr. Redard, of Geneva, has therefore substituted chloride of ethyl in producing local anæsthesia by refrigeration. It is a colourless liquid of an agreeable odour, and is contained in a sealed tube of glass. When the point of the tube is broken off with pincers, the liquid is allowed to escape in a jet directed on the part to be cooled. The jet can be readily stopped by the finger, or a little wax. Each tube holds 10 grammes of the ethyl, a quantity sufficient for most operations. Dr. Redard has found it useful in cases of sciatica, neuralgia, and toothache. The new refrigerent is likely to be serviceable in the laboratory. If the jet be directed on a tube containing water the latter will freeze.

Herr Frederick Winterhoff, of Cologne, has patented a process for preparing plates of glass to act as lithographic stones. They are cheaper, free from veins, and more convenient in use.

Dr. Hausknecht, of Berlin, has observed that when liquid carbonic acid is allowed to escape into a stout canvas bag in the dark, and by its expansion freeze into a snowy mass, the effect is accompanied by a pale greenish violet light, and electric sparks, which dart from the pores of the bag. The eletricity is supposed to be developed in the same way as that of escaping steam in the hydro-electric machine of Sir William Armstrong.

Herr Blattner has been investigating the luminous effect of incandescent lamps, and finds that while the Swan lamp, having a power of 20 candles, gives 5 per cent. of luminous rays and 95 per cent. of obscure rays, the Edison and Berstein lamps, and the same power, give 7 per cent. of luminous rays and 93 per cent. of obscure. The optical effect of all these lamps increases with the temperature to which the filament is raised, and can be brought as high as 10 per cent. by increasing the current. The above results relate, however, to the normal brilliancy of the lamps. Unfortunately the filaments as now made cannot stand very strong currents, else more light could be obtained from them.

The tendency in science is now to regard the luminiferous ether as an infinite source of energy. Among the younger school of electricians, for example, the current energy in a wire is supposed to come into the wire from the outside, that is, from the ambient ether, and not from the battery or dynamo. Similarly in mechanics the old idea of potential energy or energy stored up in a body, and the still older notion of action at a distance, or mysterious force propagated through space independently of time, are losing ground.

Mr. S. Tolver Preston, a representative of the new school, has pointed out that if we reject the assumption of action at a distance, coal cannot be regarded as containing stored up or potential energy, but must be considered as a more molecular machine, having no power in itself, any more than a wind-mill or a water-wheel has power in itself. In short it is a contrivance or means of drawing power from another source, presumally the ether, which is all around it, and ever ready to supply the power to any amount. Hence, he he points out that our present method of using coal is wasteful in the extreme, and it may be compared to throwing away the piston of an engine after it has made one stroke, without trying to find a way of reversing the movement of the piston by a slide valve. We burn our coal, that is, we allow it to combine with oxygen, and thus draw a certain quantity of motion, from the universal reservoir of motion, which is probably the ether, and then we throw it away. Mr. Preston thinks that if we once realised that we are rejecting the molecular machinery in proportion to the power which we derive from it, we should turn our attention to seeking a remedy for this waste. He regards the present difficulty of living, in spite of our high civilisation and the advance of science, as mainly due to the great expense we incur in deriving power from nature. In his view we are surrounded by an inexhaustible occean of power, revealed to us in growth, lightning, and other physical effects. The great problem for science is how to tap this illimitable hoard in the most effective and economical manner.

"Beauty as a means of health" was the subject of a lecture recently delivered to a working girls' club in New York by Dr. Louise Fiske Bryson. The doctor affirmed that systematic efforts to be beautiful will secure a fair degree of health. Proper breathing was the the first thing to cultivate. The chest should be enlarged by full, deep breathing, and not by muscular action from without. "Inflate the lungs upward and outward," she said, "as if the inflation were about to lift the body from the ground. Hold the shoulders on a line with the hips, and stand so that the lips, chest, and toes come upon one line, the feet being turned out at angle of 60deg." Tight shoes were condemned as impeding the circulation, and producing a bad complexion. The skin should be cared for by bathing, and the expression by preferring the higher thoughts to the lower. A good circulation is gained by proper pose and breathing, and the care of the skin; and good blood by sunshine and open-air exercise, as well as indoor work.

Dr. Bryson sums up her gospel as follows:—Moderation in eating and drinking, short hours of labour and study, regularity in exercise, relaxation and rest, cleanliness, equanimity of temper, and equability of temperature. "To be as good-looking as possible, and to be physically well, one must in general be happy." She then goes on to say, with more questionable judgment, "To be happy is a duty just as style is a duty, and both are in great measure an affair of intellect and management. The old order put the cart before the horse; it said, 'Be virtuous and you will be happy,' a rule with many exceptions. But the old order changeth; and the modern gospel postulates happiness and material prosperity as the basis of morality. Other times other manners."

The *Annales de la Societe d'Horticulture de l'Herault* gives some statistics which show the importance of flower-culture in the department of the Alpes-Maritimes, France. The annual production represents a sum of 16 million francs. Nearly two million kilogrammes of orange flowers, one million kilogrammes of roses, 157,000 kilogrammes of violets, 147,000 kilogrammes of jasmine, and smaller quantities of tuberose, jonquils, and so forth, are grown for the market.

A sub-marine earthquake has been reported by Captain Peterson, of the Swedish barque Eleonora. It was observed on March 13, between seven and eight p.m., west of St. Paul Rocks in the Atlantic, a volcanic region. The ship was going north-west at a speed of three knots, with a light easterly wind and a calm sea, when a noise was heard on the port side, resembling the boom of heavy surf, and the water began to boil and bubble like a cauldron. The ship trembled under the shock for about an hour, then it ceased for a time, but another disturbance followed. The water was foaming, but owing to the darkness it could not be seen whether or not it was muddy and discoloured. Next day the weather and sea were as usual. Position, 3deg. 47sec. N. lat., 42deg. 03sec. W. long.

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Prevents and Cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.
MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

If you need a pleasant drink,
I have found it, and I think,
Nay I know and do not doubt,
One I cannot do without.

When the system is upset,
"ABBEY'S POTASH" you must get;
Heartburn, Headache, both of these;
Why it cures at once with ease.

Indigestion, and such ills,
It relieves far more than pills;
Acidity, if you are wise,
You will try to neutralise.

Thirst and fever when they stay,
"ABBEY'S POWDER" drives away;
Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.

I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well
So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.

And then, no doubt, you will declare,
That he refits like these you share,
And be quite glad, and say with me,
I new from all complaints am free.

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA:
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Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
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"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'"
GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!
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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.
FOOD
"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food incurdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record*

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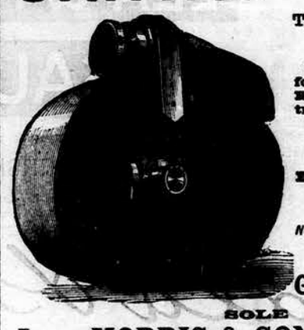
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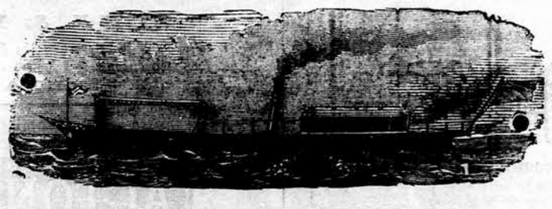
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ALLSOPP'S LIGHT PALE ALE
is specially brewed to meet the public taste for light beers.
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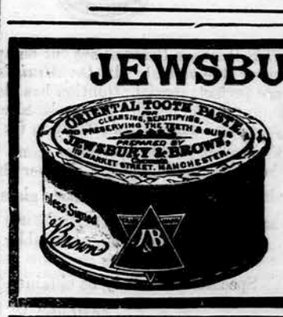
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FOR LONG WALKS.
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with specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.
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Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order *accompanied by remittance for the prices nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.
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Is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.
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A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands, and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.
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Doctors recommend it as positively the only *known* reliable means for the self-application of mild continuous currents of Electricity. It is cool and comfortable to wear, produces no shock, and acts like magic in the cure of Nervous Exhaustion, Mental Debility, Impaired Vitality, Nervous Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Rheumatic Affections, Kidney Disorders, Ladies' Ailments, &c. *Vide* Thousands of Testimonials. This world-famed Belt is also a safeguard against Cholera, Ague, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and other disorders specially incidental to tropical climates. Descriptive Pamphlet, "*Galvanic Electricity*," sent to any address free on application to Mr. C. B. HARNESS, *Consulting Medical Electrician* (President of the British Assn. of Medical Electricians), THE MEDICAL BATTERY CO., LTD., 52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.
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"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)

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Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

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With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 5 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician

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These Capsules are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.

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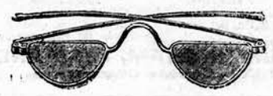

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Folders are handy for occasional use, but for steady work of any kinds spectacles are the most comfortable.

Repairs, &c., receive prompt and careful attention.

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PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

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HONOURABLE MENTION: International Food Exhibition, London, October, 1880.

GOLD MEDAL: Society of Arts, Paris, 1883.

The difference between preparations made from **Hay's Essences** and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of them bearing the name of **Soluble Essences**, is most marked, and no Manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using **Hay's Preparations**, as is universally known.

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A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of **Transparent Aerated Waters**, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 7 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb.

***HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.** For First Quality Ginger Ale.
Specially prepared for the manufacture of the **very Finest Ginger Ale made**, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. **Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.** Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. For Second Quality Ginger Ale.
This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts Pungency, Colouring, great **Brilliancy**, and an unusually **Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma**, and makes a thoroughly good article. **Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s.** Quantity, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale.
This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. **Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d.** Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

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For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the **finest flavours**, and imparts with the Ginger a **most exquisite aroma**, making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. **Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb.** Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

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A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. **Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.**
"Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR. (Perfectly Soluble).
Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. Quantity required, one and a half fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10 oz. Bottles.

***HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE.**
This Essence is made from the Choicest Hops grown, and is unrivaled for its peculiarly fine **Hop Flavour** and aroma. **Hop Ale** made from this Essence has the full flavour of the Finest Hops, and is a really appetizing Bitter Beer. **Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.** Quantity required, two fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

**NOTE.—The above are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.*

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Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the Goods are to be of Hay's manufacture.

The greatest care is used in packing for export to India; if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.

HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR. (Perfectly Soluble.) An exceptionally fine Essence, giving full flavour of the fresh fruit. **Trade price, 5s. per lb. 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d.** Quantity required, one and a half fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10 oz. [illegible]

GINGER CHAMPAGNE.
(Made from Hay's Essence).
"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Mr. Hay has caught the fine Aroma of Ginger with remarkable success. It is equally sparkling but more refreshing than its rival, the Royal French Beverage."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

GINGER ALE.
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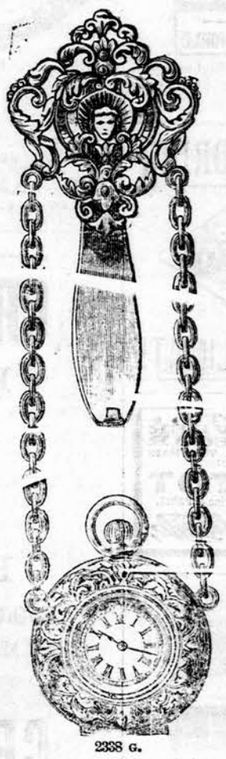

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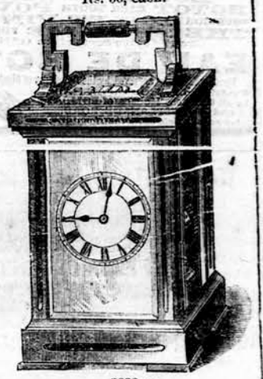

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